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Tokyo Premier to Quit; Navy Seeks Authority For Larger Cruisers

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 12, 1940

Japanese Premier Announces Resignation

By the Associated Press

TOKYO—Premier Nobuyuki Abe today announced that he would hand in his resignation Jan. 13. The Cabinet is expected to resign in a body. No indication has yet been given as to who will take over the reins of office. [Details: Page 7.]

Navy Starts Move for Larger Cruisers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark said today the Navy would ask Congress for authority to build bigger cruisers than the present 10,000-ton type if it found legislative action was necessary. Testifying before the House Naval Committee on the proposed $1,300,000,000 naval expansion program, the Chief of Naval Operations disclosed that the Navy believed existing legislation restricted it to treaty sizes for all categories of ships except battleships.

House Votes $264,611,252 for Defense

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House passed by an overwhelming vote today a $264,611,252 emergency defense appropriation for use of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Balkan Rulers Reported in Secret Parley

BUCHAREST (AP)—King Carol of Rumania and Regent Prince Paul of Yugoslavia were reported in official circles today to have held a secret conference at Vrsao, near the frontier. Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch was said to have attended. It was understood that King Carol sounded out Prince Paul on Yugoslavia's attitude toward the Italian-Hungarian offer of support of Rumania in return for a Rumanian promise of territorial revision with Hungary after the current war.

Norway Inaugurates Voluntary Military Drill

OSLO, Norway (AP)—King Haakon VII disclosed today a program for voluntary military drills to be conducted by the Defense Ministry for citizens desirous of training. Although the King did not mention it, observers presumed that many might take training with a view to service in Finland.

New Netherlands Peace Offer Hinted

THE HAGUE (AP)—Foreign Minister E. N. van Kleffens told the upper chamber of the Netherlands States-General today that the hope of peace had been kept alive by the mediation offers of Queen Wilhelmina and Leopold, King of the Belgians. Their failure, he said, does not mean that further offers will be viewed as fruitless in the future.

Puerto Rican Labor Pact Benefits 120,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Puerto Rican Trade Council said today that a collective-bargaining agreement between organized labor and the Island's sugar companies covered "the largest number of agricultural workers ever to negotiate a written wage agreement in any part of the United States." The Council estimated that 100,000 field workers were included under the agreement, as well as approximately 20,000 factory and transportation employees. The agreement fixes minimum wages and an eight-hour day.

Worcester Art Museum Head Drafted by N. Y. Metropolitan

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass. — "Who's going to be the Director?"

Reporters, pencils quivering in their fingers, glanced at critics. Critics, eyebrows flexed for the change to vertical or horizontal, turned slightly toward curators; and curators confessed they did not know, but the name of Francis Henry Taylor had been mentioned. That was two years ago. Mr. Taylor, however, was not appointed Director of the new National Gallery of Art in Washington, which was then the dominant theme of art group discussions, established to house the $19,000,000 collection of paintings given to the Nation by Andrew W. Mellon.

His name had again been mentioned, though scarcely above a whisper, and this time rumor is confirmed in the announcement that Mr. Taylor is appointed Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York. Though one of the younger of the American museum directors, he has done outstanding work in his eight years as Director of the Worcester Art Museum, in Massachusetts, and during the period preceding that appointment, when he was Curator of Medieval Art at the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia, his native city.

Has Helped Many Artists

Considered both for its collections and for its cultural influence, in New England, next in importance to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Worcester Art Museum has distinguished itself, particularly in the last few years, for its exhibitions of contemporary American painters. Its Trustees have appropriated hundreds of thousands of dollars toward the support of living American artists.

Yet, while holding a liberal and unprejudiced door open to the modern idea, Mr. Taylor has maintained that "an art museum is primarily concerned with beauty. It should collect and show beautiful objects of all periods. It should also instruct its public where beauty may be found." Industry and beauty, he said, on the occasion of a display of mechanical design at the Museum, are not incompatible, but mutually dependent upon one another. He described as insidious the belief that "art must be limited to the highbrows who can appreciate it," for art, he insisted, "is the common possession of the common man."

Modernist and Old Guard

Some years ago, in The Atlantic Monthly he remarked, in the course of a discussion of modern art, "I find that in New England I am a rabid modernist, whereas in the more rarified atmosphere of New York I am set down as an Old Guard Republican of art, an exploiter of the American genius, in short the symbol of all that is uncreative—a museum director." Which should indicate his unbiased and open point of view, emphasized by his statement, "Since there is fundamentally but one kind of art, the question of whether it is academic or modern becomes completely unimportant."

The artist he contended should do less talking and thinking about art, and more looking; then, after he has looked a long time, "let him try to paint something that the customer could conceivably enjoy," for, he said, "the man in the street has troubles enough of his own without wanting to look at a picture of the subconscious of a man whom he has never met and in whom he is not in the least interested. And let the public try to accord the artist a few of the amenities of a so-called Christian civilization."

Experience Wide and Varied

Mr. Taylor was graduated in 1920 from the Kent School, four years later received his A. B. degree at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1924 and 1925 taught English for the French Government, at the Lycée de Chartres. He took up graduate study in France, Italy and Spain, and was a Carnegie Fellow at the Graduate College, Princeton University, in 1926-27. He was appointed Assistant Curator at the Philadelphia Museum of Art in 1929, and Director of the Worcester Art Museum in 1931. He was Regional Director of the Federal Art Projects for New England in 1932 and 1933.

Photograph on Page 11.

The World At Your Fireside
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Truck Drivers And Operators In a Deadlock

Both sides go into conference with the State Board in an effort to reach an agreement.

Truck drivers who abandoned loaded trucks for a "holiday" to vote on 1940 contract terms, and Greater Boston operators who termed this failure to report for work as nothing less than a strike, were at an impasse this afternoon when both sides met with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration at the State House.

Union officials unhesitatingly called the operators' decision a "lockout" and said the men had not been ordered to strike and were not on strike.

Strike, lockout, a "holiday" this tie-up may have serious consequences for the purchasing public if it continues. No foodstuffs are affected as yet but 3,000 men, by union figures, are idle, and their carriers represent the principal commodity transportation fleets in this area.

For this reason the two factions were called into consultation with Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole and the other members of the Arbitration Board, even at the prospect of a session extending well into this evening, in the hope of producing some agreement which will set the trucks rolling by Monday morning.

Despite the 3,000 idle, business appeared about as usual downtown with motor traffic practically normal as this pay-rate dispute by Local 25 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, does not affect carriers of fuel oil, coal, wool and express items.

Trucks Hired

At Boston Fish Pier it was reported that a number of truck drivers had hired "drive yourself" trucks and were shopping for business.

One hundred and fifty of the 167 operators who are members of the Employers Motor Freight Carriers' Association met at the Hotel Manger this forenoon. They were unanimous in stating that they will treat with the Union only as a unit, and will not treat in groups of 10 carriers as the Union has suggested.

"We are going to be a group as strong as the union group," Ralph H. Cahouet, counsel for the employers' group said.

This determination, the attorney said, in effect means that no trucks will roll until matters are ironed out between the principals.

Vital Provision

One topic which came up, Mr. Cahouet said, and which was regarded as vital by the operators, was that any work contract drawn up for this year must include a provision which would prevent stoppage of work and also provide for a period of operation for more than one year.

Tension over a possible strike, Mr. Cahouet said, has brought the trucking business practically to a standstill. For the past six weeks New York shippers have been holding goods, or routing them by other means to Boston, he said, because this city was given a bad name after a similar truck strike last year.

Shipping men pointed out today that any sustained suspension of trucking operations along the Boston waterfront will deal a severe blow to the commerce of

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

As Hull Asked Extension of Trade Agreement

© Harris & Ewing

The Secretary of State Returns to the 'Hill'

When Secretary of State Cordell Hull was a Representative from Tennessee he was a member of the House Ways and Means Committee. Here he is shown as he appeared before the Committee on Jan. 11 to urge the extension of his reciprocal trade agreement program. Mr. Hull is seen at the left. The members of the Committee are, left to right: Patrick J. Boland (D) of Pennsylvania; A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia; John Dingell (D) of Michigan; Richard M. Duncan (D) of Missouri; Frank H. Buck (D) of California; Wesley E. Disney (D) of Oklahoma; John W. Boehne, Jr., (D) of Indiana; Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee; John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts; Thomas Cullen (D) of New York; Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina; Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts; Frank Crowther (R) of New York; Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota; Daniel A. Reed (R) of New York; Roy O. Woodruff (R) of Michigan; Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio; Bertrand W. Gearhart (R) of California; Frank Carlson (R) of Kansas.

Dewey to Speak in Providence, Boston, and in Portland, Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, and nationally-known New York rackets buster, will head Down East for his first political invasion of New England on Jan. 22, it was announced at Dewey headquarters, at 100 East Forty-Second Street, here today.

His first stop east of New York will be in Providence, R. I., where there will be a reception for him at the Biltmore Hotel on the evening of Jan. 22. He will remain in Providence that night, holding conferences with political leaders and proceed to Boston by train or motor car, arriving there about 11 a. m.

Mr. Dewey's Boston schedule calls for a press conference at the Parker House followed by a luncheon there at 1 p. m. There will be conferences with New England political leaders up to 5 o'clock, to be followed by a Dewey rally in Mechanics Building that night under the sponsorship of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, and the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts.

Mr. Dewey will leave Boston on the morning of Jan. 24, for Portland, Maine, where he will address a luncheon that noon and a supper meeting at the Portland Club in the evening, holding conferences with political leaders during the day.

Back to New York

From Portland he will return directly to New York, arriving here Jan. 25.

Mr. Dewey's Mechanics Building address in Boston will be his fourth principal speech in his efforts to round up delegates for the Republican national convention. It is expected that he will attract a capacity audience, as he did in Minneapolis, Minn., and before the Pennsylvania Society of New York City.

Before going into New England, Mr. Dewey will address the annual rally of the Women's National Republican Club here at the Hotel Astor on Jan. 20.

Following his Down East trip, he will go to Portland, Ore., for an address on Feb. 20.

That sentiment is not well defined at this time was admitted by Charles P. Sisson, formerly Republican State Chairman of Rhode Island, one of the three Dewey co-managers. Mr. Sisson said Rhode Island sentiment had not yet congealed for any of the Republican presidential hopefuls, but voiced the opinion that the situation would clarify after New England heard their candidate. He recalled that Senator Robert A. Taft was the only other candidate who had spoken in New England.

Mr. Sisson said that there were very few Dewey clubs in New England and that there were none in Maine. The same, it was held, applied to Mr. Taft.

Poll Gives Dewey Lead

Despite this lack of definitive sentiment for any candidate, the latest Gallup Poll of Jan. 7 shows Mr. Dewey far in the lead of all other Republican candidates, but emphasizes that 37 out of every 100 Republicans answering the Gallup questionnaire had no decided preference for a candidate. The poll showed, however, that among those with preferences 60 per cent were for Mr. Dewey, 16 per cent for Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, and 11 per cent for Senator Taft. This was read as indicating that Mr. Dewey was at his strongest point.

These observers saw a possibility of Senator Vandenberg thus killing off Mr. Dewey in the national convention and Mr. Dewey, backed by a strong delegation, bringing about a situation analogous to that which tied up the Republicans in Chicago when Governor Lowden and General Wood were fighting it out, with the result that Mr. Harding got the nomination.

G.O.P. Assails Trade Treaties On Four Points

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Critics of the reciprocal trade agreement program managed to insert four serious charges in the record at least by implication in their second day's question of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, before the House Ways and Means Committee today.

These were:

By Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart (R) of California—that the State Department has arrogantly exceeded the authority given to it by Congress in the Trade Agreements Act and is resolved to "put over" its tariff reduction program regardless of whether or not it is constitutional.

By Representative Daniel A. Reed (R) of New York—that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, in pursuance of the Department of Agriculture program to raise farm prices, has purchased with taxpayers' money large amounts of a long list of farm commodities which at the same time were being allowed to come into the United States in substantial amounts under tariff concessions made in the trade agreements.

By Representative Roy O. Woodruff (R) of Michigan—That in spite of the best efforts of the State Department the prevailing trend in the rest of the world is toward bilateral trade agreements, and that the United States, while extending the benefits of its tariff reductions to the world at large, is not obtaining in return the benefit of concessions made by other nations in these bilateral dealings.

By Representative Frank Carlson (R) of Kansas — That the State Department allowed itself to be hoodwinked in negotiations for the trade agreement with Ecuador by accepting a reduction of rates that had been raised after the discussions began, and that it consequently misrepresented these concessions to the public.

Hull's Stand

To these assertions, for the most part Mr. Hull gave only general answers and left specifications to be filled in by members of his Department. He did, however, insist in a rather prolonged exchange with Mr. Gearhart that it was not the duty of the Department to show opponents of the program

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

This Changing World

Britain Seeks to Ease Burden on Neutral Trade by Issuing 'Letters of Assurance'—Lesson of World War Followed

By H. B. Elliston

Stockholm

In many practices, the present war resumed exactly where the World War left off. But apparently the lessons of a decade ago are being capitalized without undue delay.

I could give many instances of this, but one is the British attitude toward neutral trade between America and other neutral countries. As the war opened, this trade began to be impeded just as it was in the last war with inconvenience and expense to shippers.

Now we learn that "letters of assurance" from the British authorities are being issued to enable neutrals to carry on their trade without molestation, at least from Britain. Some 5,000 of these "navicerts," mostly to American shippers, have been issued since the system, profiting from the lessons of the last war, was introduced Dec. 1.

* * *

I costs the Swedish American Line, I was told, several thousand dollars a day whenever one of their boats is detained at Kirkwall. At this rate detention might mean the difference between profit and loss for neutral shippers if they cannot get insurance. On top of the German submarine and mine hazards, this kind of thing may drive neutral shipping off the high seas. The neutrals therefore were very much concerned in seeing the British re-establish their wartime practice of examining cargoes and certifying them as free from contraband before the ships sail.

As for the British themselves the practice likewise will save them a lot of trouble both at sea and on land. It will likewise save them money. For apart from the expense of keeping big staffs in the contraband control presumably the British lay themselves open to a bill for demurrage in prize court proceedings.

In 1915 the Allies began to experiment in examining and giving clearance tickets to neutral ships bound for neutral ports in Europe before they left American ports. Several forms were used. Consular certificates of origin or "navicerts" were issued by British Consular or other officials in the American port of lading after the official had satisfied himself that the vessel carried no contraband goods destined for German consumption. Then sometime in 1916 I understand the British Embassy in Washington began issuing "Letters of Assurance" to neutral shippers with the same end in view.

* * *

As a matter of fact the new practice was not as new as it looked. In Professor Jessup's book on neutrality I am reminded of a pertinent Anglo-Swedish treaty dated 1661 governing relations when one or the other country should happen to be at war. This was perhaps the first occasion on which the belligerent right to visit and search a neutral vessel was conceded in case there was "a just and strong cause of suspicion," that is of contraband destined for the enemy. In return, however, the neutral signatory was conceded the right with individuals to carry government passports rendering them immune from examination by the belligerent signatory. And those passports were issuable by the neutral government.

In the World War the same faith was not attached to the neutrals' word, and with reason, since Sweden helped Germany enormously as a medium for both exports and imports. Accordingly Britain itself undertook the responsibility for issuing what in effect were passports to neutral vessels leaving American ports. Revival of this practice may serve a most useful purpose in easing the uneasy lot of the neutrals who go down to the sea in ships.

Private Slum Housing Project For Cambridge Pleases USHA

Official reports that the Community Resettlement Corporation of Cambridge, a private firm, would begin the renovation of slum properties on Gore Street, opposite the John P. Squire offices, next month, were dropped into the conference of Federal housing administrators at the Hotel Bellevue today like so many verbal bombs. Federal officials were unanimous in the conviction that this was the sort of thing "that Washington has been hoping for."

The Cambridge project contemplates the renovation of actual slum properties, introducing to New England a private housing project actuated by the purpose of slum clearance. In the district affected, families barely exist in the midst of squalor of the Boston variety that Federal officials have termed "the worst slum conditions in the Nation."

Unlike the usual Federal project which concentrates on the removal of families out of slum districts, the private corporation will enter the slum district itself and convert the antiquated, dilapidated dwellings into livable, modernized structures at rents the Federal Government "would find it difficult to match."

Something of the attitude of Federal housing sponsors towards private ventures of this type was conveyed by A. E. Casgrain, Regional Advisor of the United States Housing Authority, today, in the statement:

"If private business proves successful in such undertakings, we will gladly step aside and let private capital finish the job of slum clearance."

Carl H. Monsees, Chief of the Field Service of the National Association of Housing Officials, said: "I do not look upon the Cambridge venture as competition with the Federal program. It is what we have been looking for . . . private

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Rome Air Force Reaches Finland; Berlin on Watch

Red troops reported in new effort to push from north in Finnish drive.

President Roosevelt disclosed today that he had turned over to congressional leaders the problem of giving assistance to Finland. At the same time the President emphasized that aid for the embattled Finns should not be made the subject of partisan politics. Following the President's announcement Speaker Bankhead of the House said that there have been one or two preliminary conferences held about the whole problem but no specific plan had, as yet, emerged.

Fighting in Finland showed no move of importance beyond signs of a new Russian attempt to force a way down from the far north, which, however, was still in its beginning stages. The main interest centered upon the gathering moves in Europe to send aid to the Finns. An international "Garibaldi division" under Italian leadership was reported to be forming in France, while 25 Italian planes for the Finns were announced to have definitely arrived. Swedish and Danish volunteers were reported to be on their way to Finland.

The Western Front seemed to have given place to air-raiding as a center of activity. British raids over the North Sea and northern parts of Germany followed close upon German raids over the English and Scottish coasts.

At sea, Allied interception of merchandise destined to and from Germany reached a total of 1,000,000 tons. Sea raiding accounted for at least three British vessels and an Italian steamer.

Swedes Prepare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12 — The German press attacks against northern States are continuing with such violence as to warrant a Swedish feeling that major developments may be in sight.

Such attacks offset Swedish gratification over the overwhelming manner in which the Finns have withstood the assault of the Russians.

The news from the Finnish front is simply overlaid by news of Swedish preparedness.

Detailed plans for the evacuation of Stockholm, for instance, have just been published. For those wishing to leave the Capital 100,000 railway tickets are now on sale at various Government liquor monopoly shops.

In the meantime registrations for service in Finland rise to a thousand a day.

And King Gustaf in his speech at the opening of Parliament yesterday spoke frankly of Sweden's "material and humanitarian" help for Finland. The new Swedish budget shows an unprecedented plan of preparedness.

It is believed that there can be no doubt of the consternation in Germany over the latest Finnish triumphs. German newspapers arriving here contain no news of any Finnish victory, or only reports from Russian sources that nothing important is happening.

Instead papers are running articles critical of Finland. A long article in the official Völkischer Beobachter, for instance, is headlined "Finnish Blindness," and attacks the Finns for their so-called stupid conduct toward the Russians and for their alleged hostility toward Germany.

Italy expected to play major role in north; new Garibaldi Legion seen as nucleus.

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 12—Twenty-five planes — Italy's first contribution to the Finnish cause—have arrived, together with mechanics to direct their assembly. These machines are Fiat pursuit planes of the latest design, armed with two machine guns and capable of doing 300 miles an hour. They were shipped in 10 freight cars through Germany where they were held up for several weeks and only released after vigorous representations from Rome. As a condition for releasing them, Germany stipulated that no more planes would be allowed through its territory.

This much is confirmed in reliable diplomatic circles. Rumors concerning the arrival of Italian aviators, which have been current for sometime, have not been confirmed, but it seems certain that the scale of Italian help to Finland is likely to increase in the immediate future. This knowledge, plus growing signs of active Anglo-French support to the Finns, is giving Wilhelmstrasse sleepless nights.

Colonel Rossing, German military attaché at Helsingfors, has been hastily summoned home to report on the situation and especially on activities of the Allied mission now in Finland.

Go-Between Found

Meanwhile there are growing indications of impending Italian intervention in Finnish matters. A convenient go-between has been found in the person of Attilio Marabini. A more appropriate figure for the job could scarcely be found than this soldier of fortune. In 1914, when Italy declared its neutrality, Signor Marabini was the organizer of the Italian "Garibaldi Legion," which served in the first ranks of the French Volunteer Corps.

Some 3,500 members of Garibaldi Legion were killed in the Argonne, but its exploits provided grist for Gabriele d'Annunzio's campaign for intervention on the Allies' side, a campaign that culminated in Italy's entry into war in 1915.

After that Signor Marabini settled in France without, however, losing political contact with his native land. He became one of the outstanding advocates of Italo-French-Latin solidarity. But even though he strongly opposed Axis policy he was careful not to get into the bad books of the Italian Government and patiently bided his time.

When the present war broke out, Signor Marabini again organized a Garibaldi Legion from Italians who were resident in France. At the instigation of the Germans, Italy made formal objections. The French Government was anxious not to offend Italy. In the end, instead of disbanding the Garibaldi Legion as Italy had requested, the French promised to use it only for work behind the lines. To this appearance-saving formula Italy agreed.

Nucleus of Force

The English and French propose to use this Legion as a nucleus for an expeditionary corps to Finland composed of Italians, Spaniards, and Poles now in France.

A striking historical parallel thus presents itself between Signor Marabini's unofficial pro-Ally activities in 1914 and the same elements in 1940. It remains to be seen whether the analogy will be carried to the point of Italy's entering war next spring.

First Danish Unit

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 12 (AP) — Scandinavia's response to Finland's appeal for "practical aid" was reported increased today by the arrival in Finland of Danish volunteers, described by the Copenhagen newspaper Nationaltidende as "the first company" of men from Denmark.

Four contingents of Swedish volunteers, including some who resigned commissions in the Swedish Army, previously had reached Finland and some were reported already at the front.

There was no announcement of the number of Danish volunteers or where they were assigned.

Red Cross Bales

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—An official announcement said that 25 cases and four bales of Red Cross and relief supplies intended for Finland had been released from the United States steamer Mormacsun, which is being detained at the Kirkwall contraband control base.

Russians in Arctic attack for path to south: Page 6.

Herriot Tells Deputies France Must Aid Finns

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies, asserted yesterday that "the interest of our own cause" makes it France's duty to give Finland all the aid in its power.

In a speech to the Chamber, M. Herriot attacked the Russian Government as "a regime seeking to crush the weak."

Referring to France's war aims, M. Herriot declared that President Roosevelt had set forth in his message to Congress Jan. 3 principles which are the same as those for which France and Britain are fighting.

[The President made no direct reference to Allied war aims.]

Why They Fight

M. Herriot declared the Allies are defending liberty, freedom of thought, moral law, and democracy, which, he said, is the best form of Government evolved by mankind.

Socialists in the Chamber are rallying behind the Government bill designed to exclude from elective office members of the outlawed Communist Party unless they publicly disavow any connection with Moscow or the policies of the Soviet Government.

Support of the Socialists, who were allied in the past with the Communists and still constitute the largest party in the Chamber, apparently assured the Government passage of the measure.

Virtually all the other parties represented were expected to back the measure. It will come before the Deputies for debate Jan. 16.

The Chamber's Executive Committee voted to ask the Defense Ministry to extend the leaves of all Deputies now serving in the armed forces so that they might participate in the debate.

The bill gives former Communists eight days in which to make their disavowal.

Applies Generally

The measure applies not only to members of Parliament but to ex-Communists holding mayoral, departmental, or municipal council posts throughout France.

Before the bill was introduced, six former Communist Deputies published a joint letter expressing their opposition to "policies that led to the invasion of Finland."

The Communist Party was outlawed by Government decree last September. At the start of the war members of the Party held 72 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, but most of these have been jailed or are fugitives from justice. Four Communists were expelled from the Chamber during a demonstration on Jan. 9.

British Speed Production Of Secret Fighting Planes

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—British airplane factories, according to Mr. C. G. Grey, Britain's foremost authority on aircraft, are working "night and day" to turn out a "new and secret" type of warplane.

Mr. Grey made the assertion in the newly published 1940 edition of "Jane's All the World's Aircraft," standard reference book on the air forces of 50 countries.

He also declared that British airplane engines are unsurpassed by those of any other Nation, a conclusion that "seemed to have been confirmed since the declaration of war."

Mr. Grey described Russian military planes, which he classified as copies of American bombers and fighters, as "unreliable" and "liable to fall to pieces when dived."

The Spanish war, which Mr. Grey characterized as a testing ground for Russian and German planes, taught one lesson, he asserted—that the old (1930) biplanes with "modernized motors make about the best singleseat fighters because of their maneuverability and strength.

Biplane Fighters

Both Germany and Britain, Mr. Grey said, have retained the biplane fighter. The Gloster Gladiator, fastest British craft of the biplane type, now is being used specifically for fighting work, he said.

The Air Ministry meanwhile disclosed that new super-fighting planes, a long-range type "of very high speed," were in production.

The Ministry announcement was believed in some quarters to refer to the new Defiant, a single-motor fighting plane said to be faster than either of the Royal Air Force's leading pursuit types, the Spitfire and Hurricane.

Plans Are Secret

The supermarine Spitfire, capable of almost 400 miles an hour, is Britain's fastest plane now and some British authorities have called it the world's fastest. The exact potentialities of the single-motor, single-seater low-wing fighter are secret, however.

The range of the new Defiant is less than the 825-mile range of the German Messerschmitt which could convoy bombers on raids of Britain.

Britain has two models capable of convoying its slower bombers on raids over Germany. They are the Blenheim and Beaufort, both twin-motored light bombers that can be used as long-range fighters. The Blenheim's range is 1,000 miles and the Beaufort's slightly more.

Standardize Planes

OTTAWA (CP)—Decision to standardize on six types of aircraft for use at various schools, and thus add efficiency in promotion of the British Commonwealth air training plan was made known Jan. 11 by the Defense Department. The six types of planes are Avro Anson, North American Harvard, Fleet Trainer, De Haviland Tiger Moth, Fairey Battle and Noorduyn Norsemen.

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Women Hold Spotlight in NLRB Probe

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Miss Carolyn Agger **Miss Margaret Porter** **Miss Fannie M. Boyls**

Three Federal attorneys who have taken the stand to tell about functions and activities of the National Labor Relations Board during an investigation of that group by a House investigating committee.

Committee Bickering Marks NLRB Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Rival factions within the special Smith Committee investigating the National Relations Board squabbled all day over evidence presented by women attorneys of the Board's Review Section who have been given priority in the Committee's announced intention of calling most of the 105 lawyers who make up that Division.

The investigation at times seemed to generate more warmth than light and brought no common agreement on the facts presented. The two New Dealers, Representative Abe Murdock of Utah and Representative Arthur D. Healey of Massachusetts, who sympathize with the Board, remained fixed in their sympathy, and the two Republicans, Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana and Representative Harry N. Routzohn of Ohio, who are opposed to the Board, were still hostile. The fifth member and Chairman, Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, who holds the balance of power, was absent.

At one point in the questions put to Miss Margaret McDuff Farmer, review attorney who graduated from Wellesley in 1921, Mr. Routzohn bluntly charged the Board with "juggling" figures in order to give to the United Paper Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) an election granting them exclusive bargaining rights in the A. P. Sorg Paper Company of Middletown, Ohio, Mr. Routzohn's home State, by a one-vote majority.

Figures Defended

After half an hour of adding and subtracting, Mr. Murdock declared that "instead of having 'juggled' figures, the Board reached its conclusions by a very simple arithmetical formula, didn't it?"

To which Miss Farmer, who had labored statistically side by side with Mr. Routzohn through a batch of contested figures, replied, "yes."

This didn't satisfy Mr. Routzohn and in fact nobody seemed satisfied. Only rarely did Edmund M. Toland, Counsel for the Committee, have an opportunity to put any questions, the four members were so eager to interrogate. Some issues which were raised, canvassed, and finally dropped without final conclusion were the proper qualification of the women review attorneys, whether they were really important parts of the Labor Board or just minor cogs, and whether the Board had discriminated against complainants in some cases.

An employee of the Smith Committee explained that it was a "remarkable coincidence" which led to the summoning of the women review attorneys, before the men. Practically all the big cases whose delay has left thousands of workers out of employment have been handled "by the women," he asserted. Mr. Toland, this informant said, is calling the attorneys with reference merely to the importance of the cases they handled, and not to their sex.

In any event, considerable attention has been directed toward the women lawyers and to their qualifications. Miss Farmer seemed to be fairly typical of those so far called. After Wellesley she was a school teacher till 1930. Then she went to Yale Law School two years, and ultimately—after several more years and various economic vicissitudes — graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1937 and was admitted to the New York bar in 1938. Mr. Toland made much of the fact that Miss Farmer received her $2,000 legal job with the Labor Board on March 11, 1938, three days before she was actually admitted to practice law.

"Miss Farmer," said Mr. Murdock at one point, "to me it seemed very unimportant yesterday that you might not have been admitted to the bar prior to your appointment to the Labor Board, but I think your evidence was you received a degree prior to going to law school, is that right?"

"Yet, a college degree."

"And you received your LL.B from Columbia?"

"Yes."

"Now that had all been done before you were appointed to the Labor Board?"

"Yes, when I first came to speak to the Board in December I had taken my bar examinations in October. When I returned to New York I found that I had passed the bar examinations."

"But had you performed any services of any kind for the Labor Board prior to the time that you were advised that you had passed the bar examination and were admitted to the bar?"

Question of Authority

Miss Farmer said she had not, and Mr. Murdock said she was acting for the Board merely as a "law clerk" anyway. This provided another argument, Labor Board critics charging that the review attorneys have important discretionary authority and write opinions which the three-man board signs. Miss Farmer testified that she wrote the opinion in the Sorg case "at the direction of the Board," and indicated that she merely put into her report what the Board dictated.

The Sorg case in 1938, it turned out, had been a close election. The unchallenged votes for the C. I. O. union were 257, but besides that there were 13 challenged votes, 12 blanks, 3 contested, and 1 spoiled. It was obvious that the result would hang on the number of challenged ballots which the NLRB Regional Director, Philip Phillips, agreed to allow. He allowed seven, or a total count of 529. That made the C. I. O. ballots of 265 an exact majority—a majority of 1.

Mr. Routzohn charged this was "jugglery." Mr. Murdock asserted it was a "simple arithmetical formula." Miss Farmer said the procedure had been entirely changed since then, anyway.

Many of the cases raised by the inquiry were complicated and intricate. Newspapermen noted, however, that nieach instance the two New Dealers have supported the Board, and the two Republications on the very same evidence, have assailed it.

France Imposes Meatless Days To Build Supplies for Army

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 12—French food restrictions were considerably tightened today with announcement that beginning Monday there will be three meatless days weekly. Shops are forbidden to sell and restaurants to serve meat Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays. Pork and ham are still available on Mondays, and Tuesdays, but Fridays will be completely meatless.

Restaurants are no longer to be permitted to serve more than one meat dish per meal to a single customer, and it is carefully specified that this dish must not exceed 3½ ounces without the bone or 5¼ ounces with the bone.

The main purpose of these restrictions is the conservation of meat, especially beef, for the needs of the Army. There is still no rationing, the French authorities preferring the milder method followed in America in wartime of establishing meatless days, but during the last few weeks there has been a sharp rise in the price of meat and chicken which has caused hardship to the poorer classes, and if continued may cause a demand for rationing and control of prices.

Food Reserves for Army

Besides the necessity of building up large food reserves for the Army of several million men, which as is apparent from visits to the front is well fed, the Government must reckon on certain difficulties in agricultural production.

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the farmers are mobilized, together with large numbers of horses. France is a country of small peasant owners with only few big farms employing tractors or other large machines. Consequently the loss of the strongest workers makes itself keenly felt, despite the effort of French women, the wives and daughters of soldier peasants, to carry on the farms to the best of their ability.

A Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies published today a long discussion on the condition of agriculture. It advocated a number of remedial measures, notably the release of older farmers in the military service whenever possible, and energetic state measures against any speculative rise in prices, including rationing of the civilian population on beef.

Use of Fish Lags

Despite the restrictions on the consumption of meat which were introduced some weeks ago and extended through today's announcement, there has been no gain in the consumption of fish, which still remains below the prewar level. This is probably because the war brought some disruption in the fishing industry as the result of the mobilization of a considerable number of fishermen, the transformation of fishing smacks into minesweepers, and the barring of certain zones as dangerous to fishing.

There has been a periodic shortage of coffee during recent weeks, resulting from the Government policy of stocking a large quantity of this beverage for the Army and a shortage of shipping space for its transportation. More stability is promised in the future coffee supply since Army stocks are now completed and France will begin to import coffee from its colonies.

Apart from seasonal shortages France is still plentifully supplied with fruit and vegetables and hasn't found it necessary to sacrifice "butter for cannon." Heaping plates of butter are being passed about in the restaurants. Being a more self-contained economic unit than either Germany or England, and with a better balance between industry and agriculture, France may well get through the war with less stringent rationing than the two other chief belligerents, although the various measures of curtailing the consumption of meat may forecast other deprivations as the war continues.

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HOTEL ABBEY

Cabinet Shift In Chile Fails To Cause Stir

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — "Watch Wachholtz" was a slogan of many commentators on the Popular Front during its first year of power. Señor Wachholtz was a non-party technician in charge of finance and it was contended that while he remained at the Treasury the Socialist spenders would be controlled. The argument was lrgely accepted by national and foreign business circles.

Finance Minister Wachholtz resigned at the year-end, "for personal reasons," but his disappearance has not produced the violent economic reactions predicted in some quarters. President Aguirre, who valued him highly, resisted acceptance for some time, but finally appointed the Minister of Interior Pedro Alfonso, as successor.

Señor Wachholtz had been the target for Socialist and Communist criticism for many months. The Socialist ministers—there are no Communists in the Cabinet—complained that he withheld money for their schemes. He was opposed to government bills proposing state cement and coal companies and to other Socialistic ventures. He considered the 2,500,000,000-peso construction and production program, approved by Congress, as the maximum effort for Chile. This is nearly twice the amount of the original budget.

The new Finance Minister, possibly a temporary appointment, suggests that President Aguirre is determined that the Cabinet change shall not be interpreted as a Socialist victory. Señor Alfonso is a Radical, a member of the President's own party. At the same time President Aguirre, in his New Year message, testified to the loyal cooperation of the Socialists who, he said, were only interested in national progress.

One of the most interesting and noncontroversial acts of the President was to sign the law relating to the operation of State-owned guano deposits and forming a State Council presided over by the Agricultural Minister. The law restricts concessions to Chileans.

The object of the Council is to encourage greater and cheaper use of fertilizers, intensify the working of State deposits and prospect for new sources of supply.

Protection is provided for the guano birds. Their destruction is prohibited as is also the removal of their eggs. Access to the guano islands is restricted and at certain seasons fishing is prohibited within a mile radius. Airplanes must not fly at an altitude of less than 3,000 feet. Nor must merchantmen use their sirens in that neighborhood save in cases of emergency.

War Junk Heaps Get Ozark Farm Kettles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—That old iron kettle is not where it used to be, at least it's not down on the Ozark farm, where for generations the farmers' wives used it for the making of soap and sorghum. Hundreds of these common farm utensils are now hidden away in junk yards at Joplin, Springfield and other larger towns of the district.

Three months ago, when the European war caused the prices of scrap iron to soar from $5 a ton to $7 a ton, the junk buyers very nearly cleared the farm of outmoded farm implements, wrecks of motor cars and iron kettles. Most of the rural Ozark homes boasted of from one to five kettles, as they were used not only out of doors, but over the fire place and on wood-burning stoves.

Many junk peddlers made a double trade with the Ozark farm wives by trading lighter and more modern cooking utensils for the iron cooking vessels. But these peddlers have not profited by their enterprise—not yet. Scrap iron is down several dollars a ton, and according to Eli Rosenberg of the Joplin Scrap Metal yards, there is no demand at all for scrap at the moment.

States Tackle Mutual Issues In Series of Conferences

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although this is the off year for State legislatures, with only eight in regular session, interstate activities will be lively, thanks to machinery set up in the last few years.

Members of commissions on interstate co-operation from 43 States which have them, and Governors, are preparing to confer through the year on urgent interstate problems, such as trade barriers, oil conservation, river pollution, and conflicting taxation, reports Frank Bane, executive director of the Council of State Governments here.

Regional conferences in the five main divisions of the country are planned. The end of this month sees the first one, bringing together official representatives of 12 Southern States at Nashville, Tenn. Only four of these 12 States have legislative sessions this year, but this does not keep their Governors, legislators, and administrative officials from boarding trains and planes and going to Nashville to talk shop with their neighbors.

An innovation in Government two years ago, the regional conference, is already accepted as a necessary aid to good State legislation and administration, said Mr. Bane. Setting up of official commissions on interstate co-operation by 43 States in the last five years has made them simple to call. For each of these States has a standing committee composed of an equal number of members from House, Senate, and administrative departments to give special attention to problems which are neither national nor State, but which lie in the no-man's land of interstate relations. Further, the Council of State Governments with headquarters here has the facilities of organizing and managing such conferences.

Trade Barriers Come First

The Nashville conference, first one of 1940, is typical of these regional meetings. Topping the list of subjects to be discussed is the one which held number one position last year—interstate trade barriers. The Council of State Governments and the State commissions have done an outstanding job in marshaling opinion against the "Balkanizing" of the United States with laws discriminating against the State's own products, and already they have a record of success. No new barrier laws were enacted last year, and some existing ones were repealed.

But the advocates of interstate co-operation do not intend to quit crusading until more of the existing barriers are torn down. There are some 400 State laws which can be interpreted as trade barriers, said Mr. Bane. It will take continued, persistent effort to get the bulk of these repealed, he said. And that's one thing the Southern States are going to talk about when they get together.

Another thing is conservation, in the South this word means oil. The conference will give particular study to regulation and control of oil output through interstate compacts, or uniform State legislation.

When Governors, legislators, and administrators get together, there is one subject that never can be missed, and that is relief. Finance goes hand in hand, of course. So both these topics are to be discussed at Nashville, as they will be, no doubt, at the four subsequent regional conferences.

Tax Revision on Program

Preparing for 1940 activities, the Council of State Governments has drafted a program of work it means to do. First in its list is to continue efforts to batter down the trade walls between the States. "Inform, stimulate, persuade, and follow through" is Mr. Bane's formula for the new drive.

The Council has several field workers whom it will send out to States whose legislatures meet this year to remind the legislators of public sentiment on this subject. They will bring to them also the fruits of the extensive research the Federal Government is carrying on in this field. Four departments of the Government interested in freeing interstate trade recently united their research work in the field and are now carrying on joint studies.

States whose legislatures are meeting in regular session this year, and which may be expected to carry on the work of removing trade barriers, are New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Louisiana. Special sessions have been called in California and Nebraska and others are expected.

Tax revision is point two on the Council's program. It expects to work for the elimination of conflicting taxes and the development of an equitable system as related to Federal, State, and local government.

Other items on the program are as follows:

To assist States in modernizing their budget procedures.

To continue work to end river pollution and increase recreational and navigational uses of interstate streams.

To co-operate in studies of the relief problem.

To promote conservation and development of natural resources.

To expand its own legislative reference service.

To promote establishment of uniform State laws and administrative regulations with respect to matters of interstate concern.

'Exchange' of Air Raids

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Royal Air Force, engaged with German aviation in a war of feeler thrusts, was reported today to have made successful reconnaissance flights over Western and Northwestern Germany and over seaplane bases in Helgoland Bight.

The latest operations were reported in an Air Ministry communiqué.

In a series of raids at six points from southeast Scotland to the English Channel yesterday — the most widespread of the war so far —German fliers had attacked only one merchant ship and three trawlers.

They made no attempt to bomb land objectives.

Air experts concluded that the primary object was to photograph the seaboard as a guide for future bombing expeditions.

An air raid warning was sounded in only one area during the German flights yesterday.

Thousands of persons watched the white puffs of antiaircraft shells bursting around the German planes. At one east coast resort crowds lined the cliffs to watch an invading bomber attack a small steamer several miles from shore.

British fliers rose to meet the German planes and in one instance a formation of three R. A. F. craft was said to have damaged and chased a Heinkel bomber as it circled 50 feet over three cargo vessels.

Rogers Fund Aids 22 at U. C. L. A.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Thanks to Americans who contributed nickels, dimes, and quarters for a living memorial to Will Rogers, 22 physically handicapped students at the University of California at Los Angeles are being helped to complete their college educations. Many other handicapped persons are expected to benefit in future years, when some of these "Rogers Scholars" become social workers and teachers.

U. C. L. A. is one of three schools which the national memorial committee selected. The others are the University of Texas and the University of Oklahoma.

For studies beginning with the February semester, local grants ranged from $100 to $300 each for three graduate students; and from $50 to $250 each for 19 undergraduates; all were selected by the U. C. L. A. Scholarship Committee of the faculty.

Lithuanian Police Nip Alleged Plot

KAUNAS, Lithuania (AP)—More than 50 Poles, including students and former Army officers, have been arrested in what Lithuanian police reported as the smashing of a coup d'état in Vilna.

Authorities announced Jan. 12 the seizure of a wireless station with its operators, secret codes and a set of instructions from the headquarters of a Polish military organization abroad.

The group of alleged plotters was said to have called itself the Organization of Fighting Poland.

Workers Celebrate Unionization Defeat

Wide World

Endicott Johnson Employees Parade After NLRB Poll

Upper: Part of the thousands of workers in the Endicott Johnson Shoe Corporation's plants at Johnson City, N. Y., shown parading after they had declared a holiday Jan. 10 in celebration of their nearly 5-to-1 vote against unionization in a poll directed by the National Labor Relations Board. Lower: George F. Johnson, head of the big shoe corporation.

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Mr. Markham Goes to Washington

One of the most striking things he notes is the absence of soldiers and emblems of force.

Following is the fifth in a series recording the discoveries and reflections in the Nation's capital of a writer long known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor for his warm and revealing dispatches from Europe and various parts of the United States.

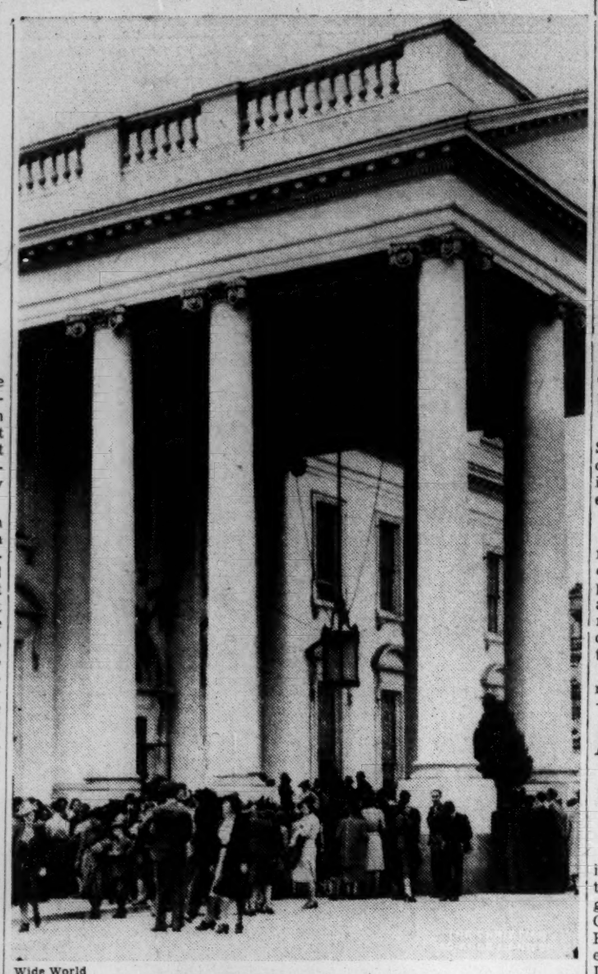
By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — One of the most pleasing aspects of Washington is its lack of soldiers. Here in the capital of one of the greatest states in history there is an almost complete absence of military display. There is no flaunting of any kind of force.

Of course, there are policemen and detectives. Sometimes certain areas are roped off. Wooden barriers, even, are put up here and there. You occasionally meet "Thou shalt not" commands. But I am surprised at their rarity. One can go freely into the White House, the Capitol, the Supreme Court, the State Department Building, the Academy of Science, any Committee hearing. You can use the Congressional Library almost as though it were in your own house. Washington makes you feel at home. It gives the impression that the United States belongs to us.

Without boasting, we may call this a manifestation of the American spirit. The post office here is very helpful, most officials are helpful, the policemen very friendly. Democracy expresses itself in neighborliness. There isn't much to scare one. Coercion is reduced to a minimum. It isn't thrust into your face. It isn't exalted.



Wide World

The "People's House"

That is what the White House actually is and here are some of its visitors at one of the entrances.

A Delightful Contrast

This constitutes a delightful contrast to the foreign lands in which I have spent much of my life. I don't mean the people there aren't friendly. Many are exceedingly kind. But force is usually exalted. Soldiers abound. You meet them on every street corner. Guns, bayonets, helmets, boots, salutes, are given great prominence. Military qualities are constantly extolled. You usually see uniformed, armed men in theaters, at restaurants, at railroad stations, before public buildings, about royal palaces. And there's constant marching.

You hear a ceaseless tramp, tramp, tramp. Whether waking or drowsing, at work or at leisure, in city or village you hear boots going up and down and harsh voices singing marching melodies. Amid all the uniforms you feel as though barefoot in an endless sand-bur patch. You can't get away. Triumphant, exultant, ubiquitous force throws itself in your face. Columns move everlastingly before your eyes.

Force towers over you, mastering you. You are its slave. Morals, social cohesion, order, your place in society, all seem to depend on flamboyant force. Force seems to be an ever present "cosmic ultimate," weighing on you all the time. You are a tiny Atlas, supporting a world of force.

The Sweet Breath of Liberty

I have spent many years amid wars and revolutions, and I feel an inexpressible joy to get away from guns. One reason I am so attached to America is because neither in theory nor in fact are guns exalted. That is a normal situation. That is the way rational beings ought to be.

Nevertheless, even we exercise coercion. In Washington, a pedestrian is forced to pay two dollars if he crosses a street against a red light. Even the decisions of the Supreme Court are put into effect by coercion. Nothing seems so foreign to the superb Supreme Court Building as force, but the Justices' ultimate authority is force.

And not only that, but now we have been given a Federal budget proposing an expenditure of $2,000,000,000 for the Army and Navy. That is a gigantic sum. We are to spend as much on weapons and weapon-bearers alone as we spent for all Federal activity 23 years ago. Is it consistent with our democracy to prepare such a vast number of terrible implements for killing people?

Wrongs to Make a Right?

As a help toward answering that question I should like to recall the following facts:

Many of the most important issues in history have been settled by force. It is often said: "Wars don't settle anything." Taken one way, that is a false statement. It was force which determined that France and therefore Europe should not become Muhammadan. It was force which finally freed Europe from the Moslem sultans. It was force which enabled Kemal to found a new Turkey. It was force which made the American colonies free and which later preserved the Union. It was force which brought us Texas.

Whether or not these developments were good or bad, each one must determine for himself. But to say that the issues in question were not settled by force is sheer sophistry. Force swept the Hebrew State away, exterminated Carthage, obliterated Assyria, and made Rome dominant. Force caused the Dark Ages. Force settles a great many questions.

But now we may ask, is anything worth saving by force? Is what we call democracy worth saving by force? Is America worth saving by force? That question is very fair. And if one answers: "Force is so terrible, I should rather see America destroyed than use force against a destroyer," that, also, is fair. But let one who says that, know what he is saying.

Distorted pacifism often "passes the buck." Such pacifists enjoy the fruits of coercion, while denouncing coercion. They let other people carry the guns and "do the dirty work" for them. Such conduct does not keep men pure, it corrodes them.

In addition, much pacifism leads to a grave falsification of historical facts. The pacifist argues: "I will not fight because I am too good to fight. Plainly there is no good reason for fighting, else good men would fight. Therefore, all wars are just tribal or imperial quarrels and there is no real issue. All sides are equally bad. Naziism and so-called democracy are the same."

This, of course, is a base perversion of facts. It is an exceedingly dangerous deception.

Even Gandhi writes: "My sympathies are wholly with the Allies . . . Hitler is responsible for the war . . . unless the Allies suffer demoralization . . . this war may be used to end all wars . . . I hope India will play an effective part . . . I invite those who accept the premises on which my sympathy is based to join me."

Gandhi plainly sees there is an issue.

If states are to be saved there must be coercion. I profoundly believe that America with all its defects should be saved. So we must be ready and prepared to fight for that. It is a disagreeable task we must perform as duty requires. It is a sacrifice we must make at any cost; if the moment comes. Not to do that would be shirking a supreme obligation. Let us not exalt force, but use force, if we have to. At times there is no other way, except force or the suicide of state and nation. That would bring only harm. Americans who wish to preserve America must help it arm.

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Census Puzzle for Congress: Will House Reduce Members?

y a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Will the House of Representatives approve a law this session to fold up certain seats 'neath its own members?

That is something to be watched with interest as the decennial census comes and goes. Real purpose of the census, as described in the Constitution, is to give a basis for reapportionment of Congressional representation each 10 years.

Will Congress comply with this constitutional mandate?

The Senate put House members in an embarrassing position by passing last July a resolution calling on the President to present the Census Bureau's reapportionment plan to Congress during the first week of the January, 1941, session.

The resolution, composed by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, has been pigeonholed in the House Census Committee ever since.

Maximum Reached in 1920

There was no complaint about reapportionment in the early days of the Republic, because there was plenty of room in the House for all newcomers. But in 1920 the maximum workable number of delegates was reached. Since then the top figure has been 435.

That year Congress failed to reapportion itself. Too many Representatives were afraid they would lose their districts.

To make sure the constitutional mandate would not be ignored again, Congress in 1929 passed a law making it the automatic duty of the Clerk of the House to carry out the reapportionment each 10 years in case Congress failed to act. But the law provided that he should act on the basis of information to be submitted to the 1940 "lame duck" session and that session, is no more, since it was eliminated a few years ago by constitutional amendment. So the law is reduced to an absurdity.

Each State Must Have One

The Constitution says that each State shall have at least one Representative, so Arizona, Delaware, Nevada, and Vermont are sure to hang on to their single Representative, though some of them may be entitled to two by now.

Greatest casualties in seats after the 1930 census were in the southern States. With the Democrats in control in the House, their reluctance to reduce the number of their sure-fire followers is understandable.

Besides, how many Congressmen are going to vote to have someone come along and take a $10,000-a-year seat right from under them?

Rights of Any Group Held Key To Rights of All Humanity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Too much importance cannot be placed upon the right of membership in social groups, in the opinion of Dr. George N. Shuster, President of Hunter College, New York's big educational institution for women. It implies "a very real mutual respect on the part of those who share in the privileges conferred by that grant," he holds.

"Just as soon as there arises a widespread feeling that some group is fantastic, baneful, morbid or dangerous, the tendency is to start a movement of suppression in the interest of the community as a whole," Dr. Shuster told the mass meeting-symposium on "Tolerance in Education" at Stuyvesant High School here last night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the New York Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

"Once a movement of suppression is started, it leads to conclusions unforeseen," Dr. Shuster declared.

"Beginning of Something"

The Hunter College head saw the present as holding "the possible end of something in Europe," but held that "it also may possibly be the beginning of something for ourselves and for mankind if the historians will stress anew for youth the meaning of the American challenge."

"The theme of our history is no matter for idle pride," he continued. "It is rather like an imperiled flag, to be carried always into desperate battle. That is what Emerson meant when he said: 'When you have chosen your part, abide by it and do not weakly try to reconcile yourselves with the world. The heroic cannot be the common, and the common heroic.'"

Among the other speakers were Rabbi Morris Lazaron of Baltimore, Md., and Elmer Carter, editor of "Opportunity," national Negro magazine.

Rabbi Lazaron stressed the importance of teachers in the public school system having "that consciousness of responsibility to God and man which are at the heart of religion."

"I believe," he said, "that this can be achieved by the joint effort of religious groups working with educational specialists, and I believe the Nation would benefit and the substance of our curricula would be enriched without intruding into the field of denominational distinction or personal liberty or the American principle of separation of Church and State."

Speaks for All Groups

Mr. Carter voiced a plea for the full benefit of civil rights to all groups.

"If we are sincere in our efforts to extirpate from American life the roots of religious bigotry and racial intolerance and contempt," he said, "we must be willing to look beyond our own particular interest and recognize the oft-disregarded fact that as long as one group may be the victim of these evils, no other group is safe.

"It is not enough that as Jews we should be concerned about the growth of religious bigotry and hatred of Jews, or that as Catholics we should be alarmed about the expression of anti-Catholicism, but we should likewise be concerned and moved about the denial of civil rights to Negroes and social ostracism and economic inequality from which the great mass of Negroes suffer."

Behind the Headlines

Religious freedom and individual liberties survive impact of war in Britain.

Conscientious objectors assured a sympathetic hearing as democracy continues to work.

When individual liberties and religious freedom survive the mass pressure of war time regimentation, that is news. They are doing it in Great Britain. When a Nation is at war and all energies are directed toward the achievement of victory, the rights of the individual are often lost sight of if they happen to deviate in any way from the trend of the multitude. Totalitarian states cannot recognize the existence of such rights. Democracies, if they are really democracies, have to recognize them. British democracy does recognize them, and striking evidence of this fact is afforded by the provision that has been made for handling the difficult problem of the conscientious objector.

Justice and Mercy

One may have no sympathy whatever with the viewpoint of the man who, on grounds of conscience, refuses to bear arms for his country. But one can hardly fail to admire the magnanimity of a Government that respects his convictions and tries to make a place for him in the national scheme of things, instead of summarily thrusting him into prison. That was the old-fashioned way. There has just come to my attention a two-penny pamphlet entitled "Conscientious Objectors and the Tribunals." Its sub-title is, "A Practical Guide for Men who have to appear before tribunals and for the representatives or witnesses who accompany them." It is published by the Council of Christian Pacifist groups, in London.

Here is a booklet designed to help the conscientious objector make the best possible presentation of his case when he comes up before the Committee authorized to investigate his claims for exemption from military service.

Publication of such a book could not be permitted in a totalitarian state, and probably would not have been allowed in any country a generation ago.

Wide World

Britain safeguards the rights of conscience even in war.

It is a monument to tolerance, a proof that efficient Government can be combined with broad humanitarianism, and stern justice tempered with mercy.

The Government Pays

The local tribunals before which British conscientious objectors must present their claims consists of five members. There are nine of these tribunals in England, two in Wales and four in Scotland. An appeal can be made from the decision of a local tribunal to one of two appellate tribunals sitting in London and Edinburgh. Travelling and subsistence allowances are paid, on a fixed scale, for those who make the journey to an appellate tribunal. It is indeed a mark of broadmindedness when a Government will pay a man's expenses to present his plea for exemption from military service on grounds of conscience. Can anyone imagine such a thing happening a century ago, or even today in totalitarian states?

A Change in View

The author of this pamphlet is Henry Carter, Chairman of the Methodist Peace Fellowship, and joint Chairman of the Council of Christian Pacifist groups. He states that he has had many letters from the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Holland, and Scandinavian countries asking him for detailed information about the working of conscription in the United Kingdom and its bearing on conscientious objectors to military service. Mr. Carter says he has tried to assist many who desired to register as conscientious objectors. In different cases and border-line questions of ethics, he has frequently consulted the Ministry of Labor and National Service, "whose assistance," he says, "was always readily given." Here is indeed something new under the sun; governmental officials who, under the law, are ready to lend a hand to those whose conscience will not permit them to bear arms for the State. Could anyone have imagined such a thing even half a century ago?

Rights of Conscience

The National Service, Armed Forces, Act allows the objector to be accompanied, before the tribunal, by a legal or trade union representative, or by a relative or personal friend. An objector on religious grounds is often accompanied by the minister of his church. Some tribunals, according to Mr. Carter, are more sympathetic than others. But certainly there has never been devised before in all history such a comprehensive and effectual plan for safeguarding the rights of conscience against the rude impact of war's demands.

Rex Miller.

Yaquis Resist 'Culture'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nogales, Ariz.

Some day, some historian will write a history of the Yaqui Indians, who live south of the border in the Mexican State of Sonora and boast they are the only tribe in North America which has not submitted to the whites.

It will be a story of struggle against odds, of sacrifice and hardship. Possibly some of that struggle was futile resistance to the inevitable; but by stubborn and crafty battling for what he deemed his rights, the Yaqui has earned the reputation as the fiercest fighter in Mexico.

Now the Yaqui elders probably are engaged in their last contest against alien domination. This time it is not against Mexican rule, nor against being removed from ancestral lands, but against Mexican and Yankee culture brought back by younger members who have visited the great world outside. It is a contest against radios, automobiles, phonographs, and gay clothes; perhaps even against rouge and lipstick.

Become Christians

Relations of the Yaquis with the Spaniards were pleasant for more than a century. A treaty which was supposed to secure them in possession of their homeland was concluded in 1610, and Christian missionaries moved in. So enthusiastically did the Yaquis embrace Christianity that their first rebellion against the Spaniards, in 1740, came about because of secular interference with their missionaries.

Wars and insurrections against the Spaniards, then against the Mexicans, then occurred with monotonous regularity. The Yaquis resented encroachments by miners, farmers, and stockmen in the Yaqui River Valley and other territory which they regarded as their own by immemorial right as well as treaty.

Sent to Jungles

In 1907, the Mexican Government resolved to settle the Yaqui trouble once and for all. Thousands were shipped to plantations of Yucatan and the jungles of Tehuantepec. Although few survived captivity, hard labor and an unfriendly climate, the courage of the Yaqui people was not broken. Many accepted the alternative of enlisting in the Mexican Army, but they did not make loyal soldiers.

The present Government seems to have made more genuine efforts to placate the Yaquis than any previous regime, and its efforts have been reasonably successful. Too successful, think the elders who rule under a patriarchal form of government. A year or so ago they demanded of President Cardenas that the Southern Pacific Railroad be removed from their domain and that every trace of Mexican influence be barred. The demand was refused.

Ernest Douglas

U. S. Navy Is 'Confident and Ready' As New Commander Takes Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD U. S. S. PENNSYLVANIA, Los Angeles Harbor—Indications of readiness and confidence throughout the United States Navy during these tensest years since the World War were given here Jan. 6 in colorful change-of-command ceremonies as Admiral J. O. Richardson relieved Admiral C C. Bloch as Commander-in-Chief United States Fleet.

In sailors' weather, Admiral Bloch addressed the traditional assembly of gold-braid and white caps, saying: "Two years ago on this same quarterdeck I said to you officers and men that our only excuse for being was to be ready to fight. It is my firm conviction that this Fleet is ready to fight, and for that condition full credit is given to the officers and men of the Fleet who have worked so hard and so intelligently during our two years of service together."

Compliments Successor

"It is with a feeling of satisfaction, closely allied to peace of mind, that I am about to turn over command to Admiral J. O. Richardson. His high professional attainments and outstanding qualities of leadership guarantee the required state of readiness, and guard against that enemy of progress—complacency."

In response, Admiral Richardson, the new "Cincus," expressed his appreciation for the kind remarks and returned compliments.

"A Navy," he said, "can be no better than its officers' conception of duty. In these serious and disturbed times the people of the United States confidently rely upon the Navy as their first line of defense. We cannot honorably discharge our obligation to our country unless each of us voluntarily contributes the last bit to his assigned task. I pledge myself to perform my duty in this way to the limit of my abilities. The people of our country can demand no more of you, and they will be secure with no less."

Goes to Important Outpost

Admiral Bloch, one of the few men to be chief for as long as two years, is to confer in Washington before assuming his next post. Reverting to his permanent rank as Rear Admiral he will command the all-important "outpost" district of the Navy, centering in Hawaii.

Admiral Richardson assumed command aboard thi. Fleet flagship after having relinquished command of the Battle Force, aboard the latter's flagship, U. S. S. California. There he was succeeded by Admiral C. P. Snyder. The latter had in turn been relieved as Commander of Battleships, Battle Force, by Vice Admiral W. S. Pye, aboard U. S. S. West Virginia.

In this roadstead headquarters of 80 per cent of the Navy's fighting force, the ceremony was one of the most extensive in naval history, pointed up by its occurrence while many nations are at war. The ceremonies aboard the three flagships were witnessed by complements of officers and men, and by a score of news reporters and photographers.

Safety Responsibility Purpose of S. C. Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Two bills are being sponsored in the 1940 South Carolina State Legislature by the South Carolina Automobile Dealers' Association. They are a uniform motor vehicle safety responsibility measure and an amendment to the present State automobile attachment law.

To reduce highway accidents a responsibility law which places responsibility for accidents directly upon the owner or driver of vehicles, is looked upon as a solution to the problem. Under the association's bill, if a driver or owner cannot pay for damages done by the vehicles involved, the driver's license and registration card are suspended until satisfactory settlement has been made.

Georgia Raises Emergency Funds To Carry On for Rest of Fiscal Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA Ga.—By a series of financial manipulations, borrowing and exchanging, and by taking advantage of the State Attorney General's ruling that unused highway and other department funds on hand as of Dec. 30 could be placed in the stabilization fund, expiring at midnight, Gov. E. D. Rivers has set before the State School System, the University System, the public health program and the eleemosynary institutions sufficient cash to guarantee their program for the balance of the year.

The money made available will meet, in full, the appropriation of 1939-40 to the public schools, enabling them to remain open and in full operation for the balance of the school year.

The Governor borrowed $875,000 from each of four Atlanta banks. This $3,500,000 is repayable before June 1. He further impressed $1,508,047 of revenue, from other departments, into the stabilization fund, then ordered a new distribution which gave: $3,754,800 to the common schools; $602,900 to the Department of Public Welfare; $106,800 to the Penal Board; $50,000 to the Health Department, for general operation; $85,500 to the Alto Sanitarium, and $300,000 to the University System.

It is impossible to predict whether the action taken would imperil Federal highway allotments, which have to be matched by State funds. Since several neighboring States have used highway money in similar ways, to aid other departments, without any Federal penalty, it is not believed that an exception will be made in the case of Georgia.

Two things apparently will result, however, from the action taken: one is that it defeated the likelihood of a special session of the General Assembly on the one excuse that seemed most likely to bring it about, viz., to provide school funds. It appears unlikely that a sufficient shortage in highway funds to warrant such a session for that sole purpose can take place.

The other thing, and one which will give critics basis for further discussion of alleged extravagances of the administration, is that the borrowing of this $3,500,000 will saddle a heavy interest charge upon the administrative costs of the Rivers regime, already burdened with the cost of a long spring legislative session and the doubtful net results of its protracted legislative economy committee investigation.

N. C. Symphony In Concerts Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, of Chapel Hill, newly elected President of the North Carolina Symphony Society, is making plans for the reorganized society to resume symphony concerts within a few weeks.

Struthers Burt, of Southern Pines, is Vice-President; A. Pikutis, Durham, Secretary, and Robert W. Linker, Chapel Hill, Treasurer. Benjamin Swalin, of the University of North Carolina music department, is musical director and orchestra conductor.

From 1934 to 1936 there were 180 concerts given in different parts of North Carolina for audiences of more than 100,000 persons.

New Teachers' Code Would Protect Work

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A new code of "freedom and economic security," declaring that when a teacher "speaks or writes as a citizen he should be free from institutional censorship or discipline," was adopted Jan. 11 by the Association of American Colleges.

The Association represents more than 500 of the leading colleges and universities in the United States.

"The teacher is entitled to full freedom in research and the publication of his results subject to the adequate performance of his other academic duties," the code contends, "to freedom in the classroom in discussing his subject.

"But he should be careful not to introduce into his teaching controversial matter which has no relation to the subject matter."

Two Votes Urged For Home Owners

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 12 (AP)—Two votes for every home owner to enable him to "protect his interests" against the "have-nots" is the goal of a new Seattle organization.

In effect, explained H. A. Frentz, paraphrasing a famed political cliche of the late 20's, the purpose is "to put two voters in each garage before they take away from us the one car that's in it."

Mr. Frentz is chairman of the newly incorporated United Home Owners of Washington.

Under the proposal, Mr. Frentz explained, each home owner or real estate taxpayer would have two votes on election day, while the nonproperty owners would have one, as now. The State's community property law would make two votes for both man and wife.

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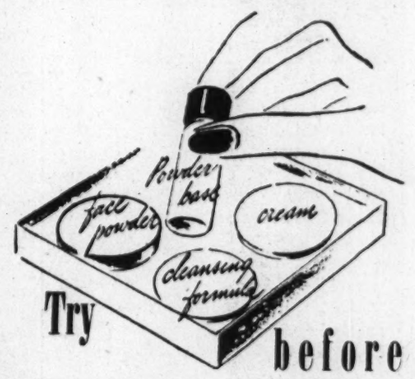

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Enjoy the same privilege in the purchase of your lipstick that you do with a hat. You try on a hat before you buy it—make sure it is both smart and becoming and that it "does something" for your coat or dress. Now you have the same opportunity to make sure your lipstick, rouge, eye shadow and face powder are becoming, both to your complexion and frocks. You end "blind buying" and stop wasting money on colors you can't use. The same privilege is brought you on creams and powders.

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Censorship: Its Dangers Are Many

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Dozens of Firesiders have received mail from abroad with the familiar 'Opened By The Censor.' The press has had plenty of stories about the censorship bureaus set up by the various nations now at war. Now bringing up this subject also brought out that there was plenty of censorship in the world before the present war started.

"Even in the United States, far from war and democratic in form, there are motion picture censors. Besides these official censors there are individuals in the position to perform what are really acts of censorship through their control of great newspaper chains and other information distribution agencies. So perhaps today is a good time to take a look at this practice."

Question: "Censorship restricts thoughts and thus guides thinking? Is it not then a form of propaganda?"

Answer: "Yes, it is. If you want to be informed about anything the only thing you really want to know is the truth and the whole truth. On that you can base an opinion. But the minute some of the truth is left out, no matter what the motive for that deletion may be, you are getting less than the truth. That means that no opinion you can arrive at can be accurate or complete.

"Truth may be likened to a column of figures. Eliminate or change a single figure and the total at the bottom will be wrong. In a world made up of millions of human wills and opinions, the possibilities of the whole truth becoming available on most issues is small. Add to this the fact that the keepers of the gates through which information arrives are a few of these same differing individuals, with power to bend information to their own particular concept of what is best for people to know, and truth goes through a further process of degeneration. These latter are the censors. They are propagandists by omission rather than commission, with the effect about the same."

Question: "You spoke of movie censorship. I supposed that was merely a question of cutting out improper scenes? Does it go beyond that?"

Answer: "The question is in what is 'improper.' Remember you are dealing again with human opinion and usage. There is the famous case of the New York State Board of Censorship refusing to approve any movie which intimated that there could be corruption in public office. If your picture even suggested such a thing as a grafting politician it could not be shown in New York State.

"Naturally it's improper to graft. But how could you say it was improper to show it as part of a movie when it occurs so often in real life? The result was to make Hollywood avoid producing pictures of that type, because the New York audience is so important in dollars and cents. So not only were the New York censors stopping their own people from seeing such films but they were in effect acting as censors for the other 47 States. Yet a crusading newspaper in the same state could get the Pulitzer prize for uncovering graft in public office, through detailed stories—the very thing denied to the Hollywood picture makers."

Question: "And by leaving out this type of scene the public was being propagandized into thinking politics is better than it really is?"

Answer: "Exactly. Now get your average citizen to go to sleep on that subject and graft and corruption will spread. So the censors were not only withholding truth but actually making New York citizens less alert to their basic duty as citizens, namely, to safeguard their public institutions."

Question: "In the mass, detailed censorship of war, I should think the censors job would be pretty dull —or am I wrong?"

Answer: "There are a few big moments when you think you have caught something trying to slip through. But the vast amount of material is just routine. The ordinary censor doesn't know the person from whom it came nor the one to whom it is going—which must please him in most cases."

Question: "Doesn't war censorship prevent an intelligent appraisal of war news by the citizens of the countries engaged? And wouldn't it even affect history?"

Answer: "Absolutely. Theoretically your war censorship is solely for preventing the enemy from gaining helpful information. But actually the effect of this propaganda of omission is to give the citizens a distorted picture of events. For instance, losses in men will not be fully reported as the enemy would know the damage. So the citizens do not know at what cost an offensive is made and may continue to support military leaders who would be tossed out of office if the losses they had really incurred were known. And so it goes.

"As to history, historians depend upon the mass of current material for information to put into histories. If records of events are distorted during a war, then the only correcting factor left is the memory of men, and a few years make them of little value in producing a truly honest and critical history. To this day historians are hopelessly poking around World War records trying to find dozens of missing strings whose absence makes the history of the event incomplete. And now it is time for our guest, Roland Sharp, of the Fireside Staff, who will discuss some other aspects of censorship on Page 335."

Speak Not—Write Not—Print Not

Wide World; © International

Freedom of Press Runs the Gauntlet

(1) The French with their usual Gaellic deftness stamp the little lady with the shears over censored sections of correspondence, her scissors poised over samples of censored mail. (2) Newspapermen getting bulletins from the Ministry of Information, London. (Passed by the censor.) (3) A British censor examining photographs to eliminate anything useful to the enemy. (4) "Somewhere in France" the Allied censor plies his trade.

An Uncensored Letter on Censorship

Hello, Firesiders:

Here I sit at my typewriter in Boston, speaking through the clackety-clack-clack of its keys to those of you beyond the sound of my voice. We are talking about censorship, and this letter to you is a case in point.

Some of you may never receive my letter, because of censorship. Not that anything will go into these words to offend anyone intentionally. But who can fathom the reasonings of a censor?

At least in the writing, this letter goes forth into the world free of censorship. Honestly, as I sit here and think of you in your homes, or reading this jammed in a subway on the way home, I am free of all restrictions except those friendly ones of conscience and good taste.

Do we fully appreciate what this means? A friend not given to emotional outbursts, who had been telling us about a trip abroad, suddenly exclaimed: "Thank God for America, thank God for America!"

He meant, as we do, not that America has any corner on virtue, but that this favored nation still draws heavy dividends from the liberation won by God-inspired men and women.

Freedom is a plant of tender growth. Weeds of despotism begrudge every flowering of human individuality. You, and I, and all the unvoiced millions of our fellows who ask only the opportunity to find themselves, to express their particular talents, to have all essential tools for service, and to love their brother as they would be loved, have a great work to do in freeing ourselves and others for life's larger meanings.

The Higher Freedom

Our trust never has safely resided in any refuge short of the divine, however we name the great power we feel everywhere, and worship as the answer to all human yearnings for a life beyond cruelties and imperfections of the material world.

The higher freedom we seek can neither be given nor taken away by acts of the world. Yet the cause of human freedom advances or recedes on the tides of time.

Censorship strikes at the most precious of all freedoms, the freedom of thought. Bend or break the body; force men to bow the neck; herd them like cattle; yet let them feed at the table of free knowledge, and they will rise above all fetters. Despots in every period have known this, and so shaped men's thoughts to their will.

When we ask whether censorship may not sometimes be justified, a vast and fertile field appears. Shall motion pictures be permitted to distort the outlook of children? Shall evil go unrestricted in print any more than in word and conduct? Shall a Government permit itself to be overthrown by the power of subversive propaganda?

Here, as always, our answer will depend on our scale of values. For myself, the touchstone is man himself. No amount of censorship or concealment can alone guarantee against effects feared by the censor. Tell a man a lie, and he may believe it for a time. Conceal the truth, and truth will out. All that merits the name of truth is by nature enduring, satisfying, convincing, attractive, exclusively acceptable because alone worth having.

Wartime Censorship

The other day an official who had flown from Europe remarked: "We are fed on lies, lies, lies."

That is wartime censorship.

Even in times of peace, many forces operate to influence people by shutting off from them the full stream of knowledge. Is not humanity's future safer when all facts, pleasant and unpleasant, are known, than when some limited agency sets itself up to decide what shall and shall not be known?

What person or group of persons dares to sit in the seat of truth? All things known to man must be tested on their own merits. Each individual has to live his own life. No theory ever advanced has changed that basic fact. There is no such thing as a merger of individual mentalities. The soldier who enters battle believing himself merely a representative of some super-entity called a nation or race, actually marches alone with his own thoughts. Mass theories break down when a man stands in the presence of eternal verities. The nature of being, verified in each individual conscience without need for further research, explains why dictators of all types seek to influence the thoughts of men in order to influence their conduct.

A Social Blight

Today censorship rests like a blight on the free interchange of information. Leaving aside entirely the kinds of censorship that commend themselves as moral or social protections for the defenceless and plastic thoughts of children or even of adults, who can view the obscuring of facts as anything but a sapping of mental integrity? People fed on a controlled press and prevented from knowing what goes on in the broader world, find their independence of thought at least cramped.

The very origin of the word censorship reveals its inner intent. Roman Censors personally laid down rules of conduct for the populace. Men came in to be registered, and to hear precepts of citizenship and morality.

In those early days, printing and radio had not given wings to words. Today, modern censorship seeks to conceal, color, or distort the facts for its own ends. Sometimes the ends are justified, as when the motion picture industry responds to public demand and suppresses certain vicious kinds of material. War censorship is defended as necessary to national defense. But censorship itself falls easily into abuse. Let the facts be known, and let man judge.

Paul wrote about censorship: "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

Roland Sharp

Freedom Passed This Way Through Fire

"You can't say that."

Whoever laid down this restriction on speech was the first censor, long before writing appeared.

"You can't print that."

Whoever said or printed this prohibition on freedom of publication, would be the first censor as we know the species today.

Both "can'ts" mean:

"You shouldn't (or mustn't, or I won't let you) think that."

And all censorships come down to one simple thing: Someone, or some organization, wants to influence our conduct, presumably for our good, sometimes for obscure or selfish ends.

Examples of censorship exist in every home.

"Johnny, what is that book? Haven't I told you never to read that trash?"

Maybe the book is "Diamond Dick." Maybe it is "Murder at the Crossroads." Maybe it is the Bible, if Johnny is a Russian lad who picked up one of the books he saw tumbling from the skies as Finnish airmen flew over Leningrad.

Homes in all ages have had their inquisitive Johnnies, thirsting for the unknown, the exciting, the adventurous.

In the larger families of Church and Community, wiser elders also have passed judgment on the mental food for grown-up children. When Mom and Dad have to do without certain kinds of reading, they learn to sympathize with Johnny. If they are consistent, they will thank Church or State for saving them from dangerous thoughts, just as they expect Johnny some day to thank them.

Whenever we want to find out how long ago a thing started, we conveniently refer to the cave-man, the Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Greeks, or the Romans. All of those people were just people, essentially unchanged through the centuries. The same reasons for censorship that came into play then, come into play now, in different forms.

Roman Censors

Somehow, when a name attached itself to the act of regulating the conduct of others by controlling what they could know, read, say, or publish, the Romans had a word for it, and all languages of the western world adopted that word. Censere in the Latin meant to assess or estimate.

Two Roman officials called Censors had the job of registering individual citizens. Interestingly enough, they were mostly concerned with determining the duties which citizens owed to the community. Moral standards entered into account.

The Roman Censors also presided over the census, and generally manifested the State's effort to control the conduct of individuals. In the absence of a popular press (printing came about a thousand years after the fall of Rome) the Censors reached citizens directly, by word of mouth and the long arm of the law.

Paganism vs. Christianity

One day there appeared before the Roman Censors a new type of citizen, who insisted that he owed an allegiance higher than to the State and the mythical gods of Rome, among whom the reigning Emperor sat as the only one visibly able to benefit from the people's worship.

Christians, these dissenters were called. They lived according to words told them by the Apostles, or written down on papyrus. We watch Polycarp being persecuted in the stadium at Smyrna. The Roman Proconsul speaks:

"Christian, why will you not sprinkle incense on our altars? Swear by the fortune of Caesar. Swear, and I will set thee at liberty. Reproach Christ."

Then Polycarp, gazing with a stern countenance on all the multitude in the stadium, replied:

"Eighty and six years have I served Christ, and how can I blaspheme him? Hear me declare with boldness, I am a Christian."

That was Polycarp's answer to a censorship he considered unjust and obstructive of human advancement. For such a cause, he was willing to face the stake.

Burning of the Books

Pagan Rome soon discovered that the Christian Scriptures formed one of the most powerful inspirations of the new sect. The Scriptures were banned at times, and often burned.

Making bonfires of books became widespread as time rolled on. For England alone, a long list of burned books has been compiled by Charles Ripley Gillett, Librarian Emeritus of Union Theological Seminary, New York. Not only books on religion, but on politics and personal controversies, were thrown into the fire.

The title page of a judgment by the University of Oxford, dated 1683, foreshadows today's German, Russian, and other censorships by a decree:

"Against certain Pernicious Books and Damnable Doctrines, Destructive to the Sacred Persons of Princes, their State and Government, and of all Humane Society."

Inquisition

From burning books, the censorial advocates turned more and more to burnings at the stake. We need not dwell on the periods when religious or political intolerance drove censorship to its darkest deeds.

War

Whenever nations resort to war, freedom of individuals is curtailed in the interests of winning the war.

Censorship in some form runs back through all wars. Diplomacy based on war or the threat of war also seizes upon censorship as a powerful tool. Metternich in Austria established a harsh control over journals, books, plays, and schools. Spies sat in University classrooms to take notes and report anything a professor said unfavorable to the Government. That was in the early 1800's.

A few examples drawn from the development of censorship in modern nations brings us down to date.

German Censorship

All over Europe, the movement toward civil liberties increased after the Reformation and the Rennaissance, or Rebirth of Knowledge, that had been suppressed during the Dark Ages. In 1529 Germany had a rigid censorship. This was one of the repressive measures that brought on a series of revolutions. After 1848, liberty of discussion was supposed to be granted, but the Government retained power to regulate the press.

After many ups and downs, Germany had granted considerable liberty to the press after the war of 1914-1918. The Nazis took over the press as one of their first acts, driving out many papers and converting the rest into Government mouthpieces, as they remain today.

Russia

The Tsars kept public information largely in their own hands, but not to the extent practiced by the Soviets. Russians learn from their papers only what the Government wants them to know. Foreign correspondents who offend the Government are requested to leave, as in Germany, Italy, and other countries with rigid censorships.

Britain

In wartime, Britain controls the press absolutely, censoring all incoming and outgoing stories. Even so, most papers remain privately controlled and are able to comment editorially in opposition to the Government. Some papers feel at all times considerable Government pressurse.

France

The French Revolution of 1789 broke out partly because of repression of intellectual liberties. France still retains freedom of the press, subject now to wartime censorship and subject in peacetime to certain indirect controls.

United States

A free press is guaranteed in the First Amendment to the Constitution. In wartime, censorship operates as a measure of national defense. **R. H. S.**

Ortiz Risks Break With Party In Argentina to Back Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Catamarca is a name that has been on Argentine lips as frequently as that of the Graf Spee. Geographically—denoting a distant Andean province—it means little. Politically, it represents the determination of President Ortiz to have honest elections.

The President demanded the Catamarca elections be annulled on the ground of intervention and fraud. In this way he has risked an open break with his rightist coalition supporters, the Conservatives and National Democrats. These upheld the protest of the Catamarca Governor who challenged the right of President Ortiz to interfere with provincial autonomy.

The President appears to have made up his mind that the free and secret voting Saenz Peña law must be respected. He prefers federal intervention at Catamarca even though it means the loss of that representation to his own coalition supporters and of the friendship and co-operation of his own Cabinet ministers. Three colleagues are reported to have threatened resignation.

President Ortiz, formerly a radical, was recently reported as desiring reconciliation with the Radicals. He is believed to aim at a more representative governing combination. The Radicals are backing the President because, as the strongest party, they expect to win impending provincial votings, especially those of Buenos Aires.

President Ortiz, while insisting on fair elections, does not appear to favor any one party.

"The country has not yet recovered from the 1930 political crisis," he told Congress in his last message, and "it is impossible that we shall attain organized democracy until our political parties learn their proper functions.

"Argentine political parties should adopt methods and political platforms based exclusively on national ideas and sentiments in order that the Republic does not give the idea to outside countries that this country is a debating club on the politics and affairs of the Old World. To inculcate this spirit into the political parties would be one of the greatest works ever accomplished."

Chicagoans Tally 49 Years' Music With Two Conductors

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Fourth of 20 Articles

By Felix Borowski
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which will celebrate next season its fiftieth anniversary with huzzas and acclamations, was fortunate in having selected Theodore Thomas to be its founder. For that musician, possessed of an indomitable determination to raise the standards of public taste, was one whose power of organization was not less than his gifts for musical direction. When in 1891 a number of public-spirited citizens of Chicago decided that their metropolis should become famous for something beyond meat-packing, they offered Mr. Thomas a contract wherein was a clause which gave him "the power and responsibility for the attainment of the highest standard of artistic excellence in all the performances given by the Orchestral Association."

A man who played his music down to the public level, or himself up to the gallery, would not have been able to accomplish the wonders that were wrought by Theodore Thomas in the 14 years in which he reigned over the organization which, it should be said, was entitled in his day the Chicago Orchestra. It was up-hill labor, to be sure. Concertgoers had to be educated; and although Thomas possessed the loftiest ideals, he realized that his audiences would have to be led gently to the more rarefied heights of art. So in the regular series of his concerts he included "popular" programs which dispensed such morceaux as Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and the Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana." But Thomas was surely right in believing that light music was not necessarily bad music.

Successor to Thomas

When the founder of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra passed on in 1905, the problems that had beset his organization in earlier seasons had been settled. Some of them had been financial—annnual deficits—but those were solved, in part at least, by the building of Orchestra Hall in 1904—it was accomplished by public subscription—which made it possible for income to be derived from hall and office rents, as well as from the proceeds of the concerts themselves. But, as with all other orchestras, there were still deficits. The public taste had been raised by Mr. Thomas to the highest level, and there was no longer the embarrassing question coming up, "what sort of music will be likely to draw a good house?"

But there was one knotty point to be decided. Who was to succeed Thomas? The Orchestral Association came to an unexpected decision; for it placed on the leader's rostrum a young man who had been a viola player under Thomas but who had also shown quite remarkable gifts for orchestral direction on occasions when he had officiated as assistant conductor. This was Frederick Stock.

Tours and Popular Nights

What Mr. Stock has accomplished for his organization and for music generally in Chicago is now a matter of history. To such a height of virtuosity did Stock lead his players that after a number of seasons had gone by the orchestra was taken on an Eastern tour, to electrify New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., with its excellence.

The results that have accrued to the labors of Frederick Stock and to the skill and sagacity of the management of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra can best be stated in terms of the present. The orchestra is now giving 100 concerts in a 28-week season, 10 of these being set forth in Milwaukee, a city some 85 miles from Chicago. In addition to 28 regular concerts on Thursday evenings and the same number on Friday afternoons, the orchestra offers 12 on Tuesday afternoons. Phenomenally attended are 14 popular programs presented on Saturday nights. These were begun in 1914 and have increased in vogue to such an extent that every concert is packed to the doors. Tickets for them are sold by welfare departments, departments of industrial plants, large businesses and schools. Mr. Stock early recognized that audiences of the future will be made up of the children of the present, so a series of performances for young people is given, with the idea of building up their powers of appreciation, of teaching them something about orchestral forms and instruments. Six of these concerts are given during the season, their informality being assisted by the conductor's remarks and by his sense of humor.

Training Apprentices

Not least valuable of the orchestra's work is the subsidiary organization known as the Civic Orchestra of Chicago. This training school was founded in 1919 and was designed to build up young American performers for future service in the symphonic organizations of the land. So successful has the work of the Civic Orchestra been that 250 players have been supplied to the symphony orchestras of America, and 44 of these have entered the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, six of them having become principals.

Long in Command

Frederick Stock
Conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra

Kindness Pays Dividends For Neighborhood Youth

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Neighborhood youths who posted occasional letters or ran errands for a kindly old lady have learned their services would have a cash reward.

The will of Mrs. Margaret Alice Shafter provides 12 bequests of $100 each to "young men who have rendered special acts of kindness towards me." Attorneys said Mrs. Shafter had called at intervals to add names to the list.

Turning the Pages of Haiti's Album

Pan American Airways

Scenes That Greet the Tourist

Upper—Christophe's Citadel. Lower—The harbor front at Port-au-Prince. Natives selling their mahogany wares are seen in foreground.

Citadel in Haiti a Caribbean High Spot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalk
By M. Le Tour

Don't miss the Citadel in Haiti when you plan that Caribbean cruise. Like the woman who ran out of adjectives in Italy, we came away from a recent visit to the Citadel full of memories that spoke in superlatives.

Of all the forts that recall America's roaring colonial days, this one is most marvelous. Yet it is not a Spanish fort like the others. Neither is it old in comparison with Morro Castle in Havana, or even the fort at St. Augustine in Florida. A little over a century ago, in the early 1800's, the fantastic imagination of a former slave, Henri Christophe, reared this marvel of bricks and cannon.

French-speaking, the Negro monarch dwelt in a realm of fantasy. Napoleon in Europe stimulated his admiration. Grandiose projects flowed from his fertile fancy, Not one palace, but many, were rushed to completion in the very time he crowned the highest mountain in northern Haiti with the Citadel of Le Ferrière.

So massive is this fortress that its outlines form part of the mountain range as seen from Cap Haitien's harbor. Cap Haitien lies on the northern coast of the island, separated from the capital of Port-au-Prince by a long peninsula that points toward the eastern end of Cuba.

* * *

We made the trip on the regular Caribbean run of Grace Line, arriving early one morning on the palatial Santa Elena. Anticipation gripped the entire party, for we had been told wonderful things about the all-day excursion.

Ashore by launch, we fill busses and open cars for the first leg of our trip. Natives sell their wares at the small wooden landing platform. Mahogany trays and furniture; drums; canes; and voodoo charms; floppy-brimmed straw hats in bright colors—such are popular purchases.

First stop is Milot, a village of palm-thatched huts lying just below the Palace of Sans Souci. "Without Care," Christophe named this palace where he lived in regal splendor, his lackeys garbed in brilliant silks, his walls hung with rich tapestries, his mode of Court procedure modeled on the most lavish in history.

From Sans Souci we go to the horses, mules, and other quadrupeds lined up along hitching posts on the green terrace beside the palace. For two hours we jog up a winding mountain trail through colorful jungle. The view widens. Native huts appear, hidden deep in the foliage.

* * *

The Citadel first comes into view like some mellowed prow of a prehistoric vessel, surging over the uplifted crest of Haiti's mountains. On nearer approach, we see an actual pointed prow, surmounted by a rounded wall that rises well over a hundred feet high without a break.

As we climb, two native boys run alongside. They carry cameras and keep the horses moving. The trail ends on an entrance terrace that leads to the Citadel's main gate.

Dismounting, we enter the dim interior. Soon bronze cannon of great size appear, their muzzles projecting through massive walls. At places, the Citadel is 45 feet thick. Its galleries are paved with blocks of stone. Piles of unused cannon balls testify to the fact that this fortress never had to withstand a siege.

From the top of walls that command three valleys, we see our ship lying in the harbor far below. Ingenious troughs are designed to catch rain and carry it to cisterns for use of the 10,000 soldiers who could be quartered here.

Fantastic, medieval, such is the Citadel de la Ferrière.

Social Insurance Puts Crimp In New Zealand's Charities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Setting up at a single stroke of one of the most extensive systems of social insurance to be found in the world has produced many curious problems not anticipated by the Socialist Government of New Zealand.

The State has undertaken to do more under the law which went into effect last April than it has actually been able to fulfill. In addition unexpected consequences have developed such as the decline of interest in charitable work and the like, due to the feeling that now the State should serve.

Under the new insurance program, the most important legislation of the kind ever written in this land of social experiments, a man may not be ill, jobless, invalided or blind, a child orphaned or a wife deserted without State aid.

But up to the present the system has proved only partially operative. First, there is no free medical care because the doctors have ignored the invitation of the Government to sign contracts to serve under the social security scheme. Second, it is now hard to get free hospital care, as provided under the plan because the hospitals are full and if the country wants more aid of this sort it will first have to build more institutions. Third, the ever upward rise of prices under the Socialist Government has made it difficult for pensioners to exist on their monthly checks, and they are forbidden to receive more than a limited amount of income from other sources.

Private Charity Affected

There is also another side to the huge experiment, the country is now discovering; it tends to dry up the wells of private charity. Today appeals for aid launched by charitable bodies are no longer heard with the same sympathy as previously. "The Government taxes us plenty to provide security for all," many former supporters of charitable causes say, "go get your money from them." Thus the national health camp scheme, which every year has launched an appeal for funds to send ailing children into summer camps is now finding it hard sledding to achieve its goal. Dr. H. E. Gibbs, Chairman of the Wellington District Executive, declares the piling up of taxes by the Government on supporters of the movement has caused them to refuse to continue subscriptions.

Church missions working among slum dwellers report an upward bound in drunkenness among old, case-hardened inmates of their wards. They trace this to the increased income drawn by them from social security funds. At the same time the Christchurch Veterans Association reports applications for aid from more than 200 veterans recently because "their pensions are not large enough for them to live on." Wages have gone up, but pensions have not, declared an official of the Association.

Some church missions, badly needing funds, report uncertainty as to whether they will be able to continue their work because of the slowness with which money is being donated. Churches have tales of declining revenues.

Public bodies, which might be expected to view the enormous social security plan with detachment, have been drastic in numerous cases in their approach to it. Some of them have announced they will give no more sick pay to members of their staffs who used to be able to stay away occasionally without loss of wages. Now these workers are told they must draw their relief from the social security fund. That fund does not recognize any claim without two doctors supporting it and a waiting period of two weeks' illness for which the patient can claim no cash benefits.

Workers to Pay Costs

Hospital benefits are still dubious. James W. Dove, President of the National Hospital Boards Association, declares that though they don't know it the workers will have to help pay for this benefit. The Government pays the hospital board (which here is a public corporation, financed on a 50-50) basis by national and local governments) about $1.50 a day for each patient admitted under the scheme. "People need not delude themselves into thinking this is all that has to be paid," Mr. Dove said. "More has to be found and by whom? I hold most ratepayers (local taxpayers) are workers and it is these people who will have to find the difference between the money paid by the Government and the actual cost of maintenance." This he figures at not less than 25 cents a day for each patient.

So great has been the rush to enter some hospitals that waiting lists have been established. Within a few weeks of the opening of the scheme it was obvious hospitals were too small. Millions of expenditure are in sight before they can be made large enough to meet the demand for free treatment.

Payment of the fixed pension of $15 a week to a married couple of 60 has had curious results. The day the scheme operated men quit their jobs because they were now getting as much as they had ever earned. In some cases the money has merely been a bonus for enterprise. One skilled worker who had been on the staff of a prominent firm for 20 years asked for his time the first day of operation of the new set-up. His employers hold he will travel around doing private work, while drawing the pension which was planned to liberate him from the need to work. Instead of drawing $2,000 a year, his employers say, this man will pull down $4,000 a year, including his $750 a year social security check.

Other cases showing the unexpected results of the plan are those of elderly women who now take jobs in farm homes at a dollar a week. They have their social security pensions of $7.50 a week, and are allowed an additional income of only $5 a week. In assessing incomes the Social Security Department demands taxes from all workers who are boarded by their employers, assessing the value of this board at $5 a week.

Operation of the national scheme has proved, national Y. M. C. A. leaders declare, that private agencies in the field of charitable work are essential. Statistics of private agencies, they say, show that hitherto these have more than held their own against the Government's agencies. If through the legislative trend the people are not able to continue support of the private agency, said Victor C. Jones, National Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., recently, there would be loss of a fine contribution to human betterment.

Indiana Relief Exposé Brings Drastic Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Some lessons in relief administration useful to the rest of the Nation are expected to come out of Indiana's recent experiences and its efforts to remedy abuses traced largely to lack of central control.

As it stands, relief in Indiana is administered by township trustees, each unit operating independently, with much overlapping and varying standards and practices. Prof. Louis Evans of the Indiana University Center here, compares the system with that applied in England in 1601 under the Elizabethan poor laws.

Reports of abuses some time ago brought a State investigation and already a number of persons have been convicted or indicted on various counts.

Seeking Safer Plan

But while this action continues, remedial steps are being considered. Township trustees in Indianapolis County, for example, have agreed to try out the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation stamp plan, which calls for a central clearing house for the handling of relief cases. The State Board of Accounts is arranging for a $75,000 revolving fund to put this plan into operation here. It is hoped through this system to establish a central and co-ordinated control of relief for the County.

The office of Prosecutor David M. Lewis of Marion County is the spearhead of investigation of local relief abuses. More than 200 witnesses appeared before a grand jury and testified to abuses in Center township, where the annual relief bill amounts to more than $1,000,000.

State investigators reported abuses in populous Lake County, and this investigation passed into the hands of Criminal Court Judge William J. Murray of Lake County. Congressional committee investigators also started a probe of WPA abuses in Marion County. In this effort, J. O'Connor Roberts of New York, counsel for the congressional committee, co-operated with Val Nolan, U. S. District Attorney

Many Abuses Listed

The following abuses were disclosed: township trustees have inadequate facilities for investigating relief claims and in some instances are not checking claims; a dole system, instead of a constructive rehabilitation plan, is being followed in dispensing poor relief; political backers had opened grocery stores and a favored few were getting the big portion of poor relief business; clients were forced to travel long distances to patronize these favored stores; pre-election agreements as to purchases and appointments were charged; there had been rebates to officials in exchange for an enormous amount of relief business.

Prosecutor Lewis's office has begun an investigation of Warren Township affairs.

Crime Declines While Blackouts Shadow London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Crime statistics for Great Britain show a decline—a cheering fact which is being accepted as evidence that "darkness" and crime do not necessarily go together.

When questioned recently in regard to indictable offenses, the Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, stated that crimes which came under the notice of the Metropolitan Police in September and October, 1939, were substantially fewer than those for the same two months of 1938.

The exact figures which he gave were 12,283 for 1939 as against 16,023 for 1938. He added moreover, that most of the number represented small thefts.

In nearly every direction, crime has diminished despite the "blackouts." Cases of breaking and entry for instance, fell from 2,171 in 1938 to 1,503 in 1929. Robberies, or attempted robberies with violence fell from 28 to nine. Bag-snatching—which appeared most likely to flourish in a blackout—fell from 66 to 53.

Only in one direction have criminal offenses shown a marked rise Thefts of bicycles have risen from 2,001 to 2,631. But the cause of this lapse can hardly, it is said, be that of lighting restrictions. The petrol shortage is said to be having a limiting effect upon the restless which only the possession—rightfully or wrongfully—of a bicycle can be expected to offset.

Plane, Forced Down, Lands on River Ice

MOLINE, Ill. (AP)—Ten-inch ice and some dexterous piloting made possible a successful forced landing by a United Air Lines plane disabled by motor trouble, on a narrow stretch of the Rock River here Jan. 11. The plane was en route from New York to San Francisco.

Four passengers and the two pilots sustained only minor injuries.

Unwilling to risk a landing on the small Iowa City airport, where the plane developed motor trouble, Chief Pilot Charles E. Wheeler of Oak Park, Ill., turned his craft about and backtracked to Moline, 60 miles away.

Another plane was dispatched from Chicago to permit passengers to resume their trip.

Where the Rains Come

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP)—It really rains at Port Walter, Baranof Island village south of here. The Weather Bureau discloses 255.23 inches fell there in 1939.

Wagner Says Security Board Indorses U. S. Selling Annuities

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, said today the Social Security Board has approved in principle his proposal that the Government sell old-age annuities.

Board experts, he added, are aiding him unofficially by making actuarial and technical studies of the plan, which would provide annuities up to $100 a month.

The annuities would be sold through Post Offices, much as "baby bonds" and postal savings accounts are handled. Senator Wagner said that payments could be made annually or in installments throughout the year. His plan also would permit a lump-sum payment for a Government-guaranteed annuity.

Senator Wagner declared that he would introduce legislation to carry out the plan at this session, but added that most major insurance companies might offer stiff opposition.

Without naming the official, he added that an officer in one major company, however, had advised him the program would not compete with private annuity plans and that it would help to make the country annuity-minded.

The Senator said the annuities could be sold by the Government at about one-third less than the cost of similar policies issued by private insurance companies. The cost of the Government, some authorities contend, would be confined largely to administration of the program.

The new plan, Senator Wagner declared, would be especially beneficial to small independent business men who do not now come within provisions of the Social Security Act. These persons, he said, have been especially eager to make some low-cost provision for themselves.

Senator Wagner proposes that the annuities be so arranged as to mature in from 20 to 25 years. Thus, a young man could start buying an annuity at 20 and begin receiving income from it at 40 or 45. Senator Wagner expressed the view that any plan to withhold annuities until a policyholder reached a specified age would be too rigid.

Besides the annuity proposal, Senator Wagner wants Congress to resurvey the Social Security Law to ascertain whether existing unemployment insurance benefits could be increased.

He said that the present law makes no provision for workers forced to quit employment because of illness.

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German U-Boat Output Placed High by Expert

With Germany concentrating its major naval effort in its submarine campaign, production of submarines and the officers and crews to man them become matters of strategic importance. In the first of two articles, a naval expert discusses Germany's capacity for submarine building. The question of providing adequate crews will be discussed in the second article.

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is no question but that Germany entered the present war with great hope in the results that could be obtained from submarine warfare on merchant shipping.

There have been many estimates of how many submarines the Reich can build. The British estimates—two a week— appear highly conservative.

For from examination of what facts are known of Germany's capacity, it is probable that it can produce from 30 to 50 submarines a month.

What the German submarine construction program is, may be known to the Intelligence Services of various nations, but no authorized public announcement concerning its scope has been made. However, it can be assumed that the mistakes Germany made in connection with its World War submarine construction program will not be repeated.

Possibilities Hidden

When that war broke out, neither Britain nor Germany realized the possibilities presented in using submarines against men-of-war, and gave no thought to using them against merchantmen.

The German submarine service very quickly became convinced that attacking enemy shipping was an expedient means of countering the blockade imposed by Great Britain.

Political questions were to some extent responsible for German failure to make full use of submarines in the early days of the war. Even when the possibilities of the submarine began to be clearly apparent, the German Admiralty was principally concerned with enlarging and maintaining the battle fleet. The Admiralty was sympathetic toward the use of submarines but it did not provide an orderly program for their construction that could take full advantage of the capacities of all the shipbuilding yards and industrial establishments, nor did it make a determined effort to secure the necessary labor from the Army.

And no standard type of submarine was designed. Consequently the various orders that were placed for their construction, afforded no opportunity for saving time by repeat orders.

Small Ones Unsatisfactory

Among the first orders given were those for 32 of the 127 and 168-ton submarines, all of which were delivered in seven months. These orders were influenced by the fact that engines, constructed for other purposes, were immediately available. The performances of these small submarines in service were very unsatisfactory, and it is more than doubtful that the recent press report of Germany having a fleet of 150-ton "vest pocket" submarines under construction is correct.

It was not until the latter part of 1917 that Germany really began to undertake a large scale program of reasonably standardized submarines. At that time a special bureau in the Admiralty was organized to control all matters pertaining to the design, building, and operation of submarines. This bureau immediately began to expand submarine building facilities and to enlist the co-operation of technologists and industrialists throughout the Nation. But it failed to overcome the Army's opposition to the release of an adequate number of industrial workers from the front, and it was not until the 1918 offensive in the west had failed that Hindenburg at last agreed to provide a large number of skilled mechanics from the Army for shipyard work.

Action Too Late

This action came too late. Defensive measures against submarines had been developed, and the opportunity of winning the war by unrestricted submarine warfare had passed unappreciated by those most interested in its prosecution.

The status of Germany's submarines in the World War was as follows:

At start of war Germany had	28
Completed Aug. 1914 to Jan., 1915	3
Completed during 1915	62
Completed during 1916	95
Completed during 1917	103
Completed Jan. to Nov., 1918	81
Total completed	372
Building when Armistice was signed	226
Contracted for	212
Built and projected	810

From May to November, 1918, submarines were being sunk at the average rate of 7.3 a month, and new ones were coming into the service at an average rate of 10 a month. It was expected that by July, 1919, submarines would be completed at the rate of not less than 30 a month. If this rate of increase was possible then, there is no reason why it cannot now be equaled or perhaps exceeded.

Estimate Is Logical

It required from 10 to 18 months to complete a medium sized German World War submarine, but had a standard design been adopted and adequate labor supplied, this time probably could have been greatly reduced. American officers who inspected German submarines after the Armistice, stated that they showed no evidence of having been built from inferior material and that the workmanship was excellent.

From such figures it is not illogical to assume that Germany can build 30 to 50 submarines a month. Many of these boats can be expected to have extended cruising radii that will permit submarine warfare being carried into distant areas now tacitly considered immune to such a menace.

Columbus Crew Set for Secret Trek From U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—More than 500 seamen of the steamship Columbus, of the North German Lloyd Line, which was scuttled by her crew on Dec. 19, were today making preparations to leave Ellis Island, where they have been held for more than three weeks, for their homeland.

Although immigration officials would not give the exact time of their leaving the station or reveal how they were to be sent home, it is expected they will go on or before Jan. 14. Capt. Wilhelm Daehne, Master of the Columbus, and his men appeared to be in the dark as to the time of their departure, but the opinion was that the leave-taking might occur without much warning to insure a minimum of publicity.

Captain Daehne expressed the thanks of himself and his men for the "friendly interest shown by all our friends in America." He added that he approved without qualification the handling of the Columbus case by the Government.

"The men also feel as I do about it, and we think officials on Ellis Island have done everything in their power to make us comfortable," he said. "It was the fairest way to keep up all here, and it was the only way. I am not interested in the legal aspects, but I'm convinced it was handled in the best and only manner. You know, I'm interested in one thing, keeping my men together."

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Plummers

Allies Seize Million Tons Of Nazi Goods

PARIS, Jan. 12 (AP)—The French Blockade Ministry announced yesterday that France and Britain together have intercepted since the beginning of the war nearly 1,000,000 tons of merchandise bound to or from Germany.

Of this total, 544,000 tons were credited to the British and 439,000 to the French.

The Ministry said French patrols had halted six ships during the first week in January, intercepting 12,000 tons of merchandise.

Oil Tanker Sunk

By the Associated Press

Great Britain suffered another blow to its vital oil supply Jan. 11 when the 7,267-ton tanker El Oso struck a mine and sank off the west British Coast.

It was the first officially recorded sinking by a mine off the West Coast, the others have been confined to the North Sea and the English Channel off the East Coast. Authorities in London said it was probable that a submarine laid the mine which sunk the El Oso.

The tanker was in a convoy after a six-week voyage from South America with a cargo of fuel.

The crew of 36 on the 19-year-old vessel was rescued.

Her destruction sent the known British losses for the war to at least 158 ships. Since Jan. 7 Britain has lost 41,350 tons of shipping.

The known toll of all nations rose to 304 ships with a gross tonnage of 1,083,710. Fatalities stood at 2,753.

Another German loss was made known with a British naval report that the passenger liner Ussukuma, 7,834 tons, had been scuttled Dec. 6 in the South Atlantic. The vessel was earlier reported to have been successfully captured by British warcraft.

The German freighter, Sao Paulo, 4,977 tons, dared the British blockade by leaving Cabedello, Brazil, with a heavy load of cotton.

An unidentified Italian ship sank Jan. 11 after striking a mine off the East Coast, and another unidentified craft went down after a collision off the West Coast. Later advices said the 17-man crew of the 1,571-ton British ship Leonard Pearce, had been rescued after a collision.

A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Rome said the sunken Italian ship was the 5,123-ton Traviata.

Crowds on shore witnessed the sinking of the Italian vessel while only a mile away a German plane was attacking a British trawler. The trawler was damaged but was able to proceed under its own power.

Thirty survivors and the British pilot were rescued from the Italian ship.

In Berlin the German Air Force reported today it had sunk four more British ships.

The bombing and sinking of the 1,706-ton British steamer Keynes in the North Sea Jan. 11 was disclosed in London when her crew of 17 were landed at a British port. Members of the crew said that the ship was attacked twice by a German plane which scored five direct hits.

The British steamer Granta, 2,719 tons, was also reported sunk by a mine off the East Coast. The crew was rescued by another ship.

Flint on Its Way

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 12 (AP)—The American freighter City of Flint, once captured as a war prize by the German Navy but later released by Norway, sailed for home several days ago, it was disclosed yesterday.

Sailing of the vessel from Narvik was revealed only after receipt of a message from Washington saying the ship was on her way to New York.

The City of Flint was said to be carrying a cargo of "bulk goods."

War Profits Taxed By Swiss to Pay For Mobilization

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Swiss Federal Council today announced a new tax on war profits.

A 30 per cent surtax will be collected on that part of a profit which is 10 per cent above prewar profits, and this will rise to 40 per cent for any part 25 per cent above the pre-war level.

Despite Federal control of prices of imports and exports, many Swiss metal, motor, and other industries are working overtime on war orders and have doubled or trebled their capital.

Income from the new tax is earmarked to cover part of the cost of Swiss mobilization.

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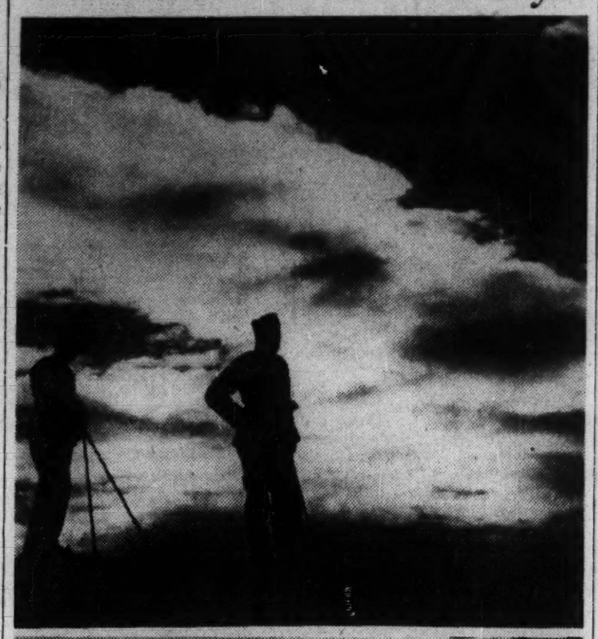

Michael Lorant

Switzerland's Alpine Sentinels of Defense

Swiss Form Alpine Ski Corps For Special Defense Duties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland — Switzerland, neutral but alert, has organized a new defense force, a special trained group of skiing infantry.

Switzerland has, for some time, equipped numerous mountain brigades with up-to-date outfits, but until recently had no specific Alpine Corps. Recent events, however, compelled Switzerland to form such a type of army.

What water is to the Netherlands, the mountains are to the country of William Tell—a powerful defensive weapon.

When in "battle dress" the soldiers of the Alpine corps are equipped exclusively in white, from the uniform down to the skis, and the rifles. Already the mountain engineers have been given up-to-date material for mines, enabling them to bring down avalanches at danger spots previous to the passing of the troop to avoid the recurrence of accidents such as happened some time ago in the Bernese Oberland, where a whole company narrowly escaped being swallowed up.

Experienced Alpinists have been summoned to teach soldiers the techniques of constructing "igloos." Having undergone a short training, 600 of these future "Alpins" succeeded in less than one hour in erecting 150 snow huts. Thus they were able to sleep a whole week within four snow walls at temperatures falling as low as 17 degrees Fahrenheit. The igloos are safer "cover" than might be expected. It has been found that a bullet fired at a distance of 1,700 feet is unable to pierce a 16-inch wall constructed of dry powder snow, whereas it pierces with ease 10 feet of hardened snow.

Taber Disputes Hull Aid, Calls Trade Treaty Failure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The House of Representatives' Ways and Means Committee in Washington met to determine whether the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, passed in June, 1934, should be renewed for another three years, the pros and cons of the same question had been set before the public here today.

In a debate on the subject, "Should We Extend the Reciprocal Tract Act," Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of trade agreements, and Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, and Director of the National Livestock Marketing Association, explored all angles of the Act at "America's Town Meeting of the Air," radiocast over the nation-wide facilities of the National Broadcasting Company, last night.

Terming the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930 a "tragic mistake," Mr. Grady said that since the Trade Agreements Program was put into operation with 20 countries, "increased market opportunities have been secured for agriculture and industry."

"These increased market opportunities have been secured on the basis of reciprocity," he declared. "We have adjusted our tariff rates in exchange for the adjustment of the tariff rates and other trade restrictions of other countries which are customers of our products. It has been essential that this program be operated on the basis of reciprocity because of the excessive development throughout the world of restrictive nationalistic trade policies which have resulted in greatly increased barriers to trade.

Says Lost Markets Regained

"In our more recent policy of corrective adjustment, it has been necessary for us to bargain for the lowering of the barriers against our trade, but we have not adjusted any tariff rates to the detriment of American procedure; yet by these reciprocally negotiated adjustments we have been slowly but steadily winning back the last markets for our stable agricultural products.

"The facts are that the farmers of this country have secured extremely valuable benefits through the safeguarding and expanding of foreign markets for our farm surpluses. Agricultural exports were $662,000,000 in 1932 and $828,000,000 in 1938. Moreover, agriculture stands to gain important benefits in the home market as the result of increased activity in our non-agricultural export industries."

In the agreements, Mr. Grady held that the United States had obtained valuable concessions including binding of duty-free entry, for 47 per cent of our exports of farm products to all countries.

Called Worse Than Failure

"As to the results of these concessions, it may be noted from statistics of trade that between 1935 and 1938 our exports of farm products to trade-agreement countries increased by nearly 50 per cent, whereas to other countries they actually declined slightly. All this has been accomplished despite world conditions adverse to the development of international trade."

Mr. Taber declared that the Reciprocal Treaties Act in its present form should not be continued.

"It not only has failed to promote the great objectives so essential to a satisfying American life, but has definitely impeded recovery," he held. "This program is in direct conflict with practically all of the other activities of this Administration in aid of labor, business and agriculture. It limits and restricts the individual opportunities of our people. We cannot permit the rights or privileges of American laborers, businessmen, or farmers, to be restricted, and then grant those same privileges to the citizens of foreign countries.

"It may be well to buy sugar in Cuba or the South Seas. It may be fine to buy starch from the tropics, but it is better to buy the same commodities, if they are available, here at home, thereby diminishing relief rolls, and putting labor, agriculture and business at work.

"Concessions have been made in reciprocal treaties by some nations. There has been advantage on some commodities and some schedules, but the injury has been greater than the benefit. The weakness is that some foreign countries have devised methods to modify these concessions with quotas, exchange control, and consumer price control."

Berlin Theaters Ease War Strain

An American observer strolls around wartime Berlin; sees the cultural life of the German people, the busy bookshops, theaters and picture shows, the closed museums, and reports on what he observes. This is the third article in a series.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 12—With judicious encouragement from the Government, Berlin's cultural life is thriving under the strain of war and, despite the nightly inconvenience of the blackout, better than during the World War. In fact one of the most surprising experiences for visitors here is to attend a theatrical or musical evening and experience the eager desire of the populace to find in this fashion some momentary relief from the daily impact of war on normal life.

Perhaps because more aware than the government during the World War of the importance of such things in maintaining the morale of the people, the regime has exempted artists of many categories from military service thus permitting operas, concerts, and theaters to be maintained on a standard of quality otherwise impossible.

Every phase of such cultural life is patronized eagerly. Particularly is this true of the Philharmonic concerts. Wilhelm Furtwängler has added extra performances to meet the demand, yet all seats are invariably sold out well in advance. The same is true of the operas, although, due to the greater accommodations, there is not quite the same difficulty in obtaining tickets.

Plays and Musical Comedies

On the stage many new productions, including Shakespeare and Shaw, are enjoying popularity. "Pygmalion" and "Hamlet" are selling well. As for lighter musical comedies the demand far exceeds the supply. Productions are being pleasantly staged, with good settings, and charming costumes, and playing nightly to packed houses. The same holds true down through the movies and all kinds of simpler entertainments.

The only aspect of cultural life halted by the war is the museums, all of which are now closed, with valuable objects hidden. Book stores, partly from active public interest in current events, are enjoying a booming business, which reached an amazing peak over the holiday season and still keeps up.

Home Hospitality Curtailed

There are many contributory reasons. The dearth of consumer goods in the shops and strong hints in the daily press of impending measures requiring that surplus funds be deposited in savings banks for national use is undoubtedly one reason why Berlin is spending more than normally on entertainment.

Food rationing also cuts down on entertainment as it is almost impossible to garner enough food to invite guests home. Currently the coal shortage makes homestaying in many houses with reduced heat less attractive. This, combined with the gregarious nature of the German people, sends more than normal proportion of the cities' population nightly to places of entertainment.

Very old American films are enjoying runs of many weeks in better movie houses with all seats sold in advance for each performance. "Rose Marie" goes from one movie house to another. It has been showing since before the holidays and draws crowded houses every night.

Books on Military Affairs

The new books include a rich percentage of works on military affairs and exhaustive treatment of every new phase of the German geographic advance. Book store windows display hefty tomes on such subjects as Memel and Poland.

Buying is heavy in such lines. English translations are not encouraged and the publication of them is declining, but the demand is high for Tauchnitz and Albatross editions which are still selling heavily wherever available. The new publications indicate little creative writing of a pure literary quality. But there are many new historical novels, biographies, works on painters, writers, poets, natural scientists, and statesmen. Numerous autobiographies of party leaders are available, and stores display prominently not only Adolf Hitler's works but also those of Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Dr. Robert Ley, and others.

Thrift in Vienna Draws Penalties

By the Associated Press

Vienna, Jan. 12

Hoarding of cash is drawing punishment in this former Austrian Capital now absorbed by Germany.

One woman in whose home police found 3,500 marks (nominally about $1,400) was given her choice of a 300-mark fine or 30 days in jail. Another who kept 7,450 marks in a safety deposit box was assessed 500 marks or 25 days in jail.

A merchant who had 11,200 marks in his home was fined 100 marks or 40 days, although he contended 5,000 marks of the sum was intended for purchasing furs for his two daughters and for paying employees.

Russians on Arctic Front Attack to Cut Path South

WITH THE FINNISH ARCTIC ARMY, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Russian Army, put to rout on the central Finnish front, appears to be preparing an attempt to cut a path southward from the Salla and Petsamo fronts in the Arctic.

The Soviets started a twin attack Jan. 11 after bringing up of artillery. The fighting continued today.

An undisclosed village in the Salla sector is the only northern position which the Soviets have been able to fortify strongly, however. A Finnish victory there would re-establish the frontier clear of any Russian forces southward to below Suomussalmi in the "waistline."

Although the Russians have large forces in the Petsamo district, the Finns are relying upon the intensely cold weather, with temperatures 25 degrees below zero, to prevent a decisive encounter before spring.

Guerrilla warfare has prevailed in the Petsamo area thus far, with snipping engagements between isolated units.

Strategy in the Woods

An 800-mile tour southward from the Arctic Circle across Finland at the coast "bottleneck" to below Suomussalmi and back to the Arctic General Headquarters provided ample indication that the strategy of the Finnish woodsman had proved successful.

One can drive for two hours and see no sign of an army until halted by a sentry who slips silently out of the woods on skis.

The headquarters of the colonel of the Suomussalmi front was a plasterboard wigwam. While only a few yards off the main highway, it was completely hidden by a forest.

It was necessary to crawl on one's knees to enter. The colonel was sitting on a red blanket thrown over the straw-covered ground. Beside him were a radio and field telephones.

Around a ten-foot tree serving as a center pole hung the officer's heavy coat. Before a stove an attendant crouched on his knees ladling thick pea soup into metal bowls.

In the darkness outside, one could hear an occasional rifle shot or burst of hand grenades as patrols scouted the woods for remnants of the 44th Soviet division, reported virtually wiped out last week.

A short drive away was a 4½ mile stretch once captured by the Russians, through which the Finns searched for rifles and ammunition.

One well-placed shell had shattered the caterpillar rigging of a Russian tank, halting the entire column. This started the Finns to their second victory over a Red Army division, although the battle raged for three days.

Supplies on Sleds

Where the Russians are endeavoring to use trucks to provide supplies to their men, the Finns are using light sledges. Nearly 200 sledges, in a single column, laden with food and ammunition, headed towards the front after the Soumussalmi battle.

With them were fresh troops. A column from the opposite direction brought the front fighters back for a rest. Sliding along on their skis, the soldiers were visible only for a minute before their white suits blended with the snow.

These whiteclad skiers, maneuvering through the forests, have been able to provide important advance information of Soviet movements.

Russian patrol activity thus far has been slight, Finnish officers said, adding that the Russians' lack of information was one of the big reasons for the disaster to them on the central front.

One Finnish regimental commander attributed this to the fact that few Russians were able to ski well. He produced dozens of copies of a Russian book on how to ski, which he said had been found in a supply wagon of the 44th Division.

The Finns said the Russians utilized their Air Force effectively to support the infantry for the first time in the battles around Raate, reporting that on some days 30 planes participated.

'Sled Tank' Taken

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 12 (AP)—Finnish troops credited with destroying two Russian divisions recently on the Suomussalmi front were reported here to have captured a "sled tank" which the Scandinavian press characterized as "Stalin's secret weapon."

The machine, consisting of an armored body mounted on skis and driven by an airplane propeller, was said to be capable of amazing speed over snowy open spaces. The armament was said to include machine guns and a light cannon.

The Finns reported its weaknesses were its light armor, difficulty of steering, and unsuitability to broken, wooded country.

Finns expressed more respect for Russian ingenuity in making emergency landing fields for warplanes. The Russians, it was said, flood the fields, which freeze quickly and provide a smooth landing surface.

Reds Recruiting

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Reuters, British News Agency, said in a Moscow dispatch yesterday that notices had been posted in the Russian Capital calling upon men of the 1921 and 1922 classes liable to military service to register at recruiting centers.

Florida's Bald Eagles One of Largest Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBRING, Fla.—Large nests of bald eagles can be seen while driving through Merritt's Island, due east of here, located on the East Coast of Florida. This vicinity claims more of these birds for its size than any other area in the United States.

The birds inhabit the pine timber about 25 feet from the ground. Here in their majesty they lead a peaceful existence, rarely molested by man. The young birds remain in the nests as late as early June and can often be seen exercising their wings under parental guidance.

A further treat is promised if a fish hawk happens to fly near by. He is no match for the bald eagle and will finally drop his fish from his beak, which the eagle catches in midair.

Princeton Appointments

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Trustees of Princeton University have appointed Julian P. Boyd, Librarian and Editor of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, as University Librarian. Dr. Americo Castro, Spanish scholar at the University of Texas, was named Emory L. Ford Professor of Spanish, and Dr. George Thomas of the University of North Carolina was chosen Harrison Spear Paine Professor of Religious Thought.

Hot Water Shut Off

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (AP)—An order published in the Official Gazette decreed that hot water in Berlin apartment houses with central heating must be shut off with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays. The object of the order is to save coal.

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Japan Faces Shift When Abe Resigns

Premier's resignation not unexpected — Default to Army seems likely development.

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 12 — Announcement by Premier Nobuyuki Abe in Tokyo today that he would hand in his resignation Jan. 13 was not unexpected.

The collapse of the Government—for the entire cabinet was expected to resign—became almost inevitable in view of the hopelessly confused paths over which it had been heading for solutions of both its foreign and its domestic problems.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, an astute politician who had been Premier during 1937 and 1938, showed quite plainly the general disinclination to assume the burdens of office when he remarked that the aims of all those who asked him were different.

The fact that more than a majority of the House of Representatives—276 members from a total of 448—on Jan. 8 signed a declaration of nonconfidence in the Abe Government gave some indication of the unpopularity of the cabinet's lack of decision.

Looked to America

General Abe placed great reliance on a hoped-for favorable reaction in America to the recent reopening of the Yangtze to third power trade. He hoped to base a new prestige on renewal of trade understanding with that country when the present commercial treaty expires Jan. 26 as a result of Washington's six months' notice of abrogation. He appears to have been disappointed and much weakened by America's reserve and the absence of any sign that the Washington Government was relenting in its determination to carry out the abrigation as originally announced.

When General Abe took the Premiership last August, he had the idea of carrying out a less truculent policy than that of his predecessor, leading possibly to some for of settlement with China and an understanding with America, Britain and even Russia, to replace the wreckage of the anti-Communist front after Berlin and Moscow had come to terms. The Nation hoped that a period of calm might result, during which the wisest course to take might be revealed.

With the failure of these hopes, there has been a marked reaction from this attitude and now there appears to be a yearning for the appearance of strong supersatesmen capable of finding a way that others can follow.

Candidates Are Unwilling

Unfortunately nobody appears to be anxious to risk pulverization between the militarist and industrialist millstones. With the much-heralded all-China Government under Wang Ching-wei still unformed and the American treaty situation having every appearance of nearing a more acute phase, no possible course has been proposed by the Government's critics. There is not even a really eligible candidate in the offing.

All the critics have done in effect has been to watch the Government's conciliatory proposals and instantly attack them as spineless defeatism.

Since the more responsible leadership has discovered that the so-called strong line only multiplies the Nation's complications, the general tendency seems to be to step down in a mood of acute pessimism and let the domination pass over to the Army by default.

Wide World

Nobuyuki Abe to Resign as Japan's Premier
The Premier is holding Hirotoshi, one of his grandchildren

Discontent in Japan on War Voiced by Prominent Paper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Rumblings of discontent in Japan over the apparent lack of any prospect of ending the war in China under the Abe Government found voice recently in one of the most influential newspapers, the Kokumin Shimbun. This paper, recognized as more or less an Army organ, asked in rather pointed terms:

"How long must the Japanese people carry the crushing load of the 'China incident.'"

The Japanese people, it goes on, want the Government to set some goal, the attainment of which would mark the completion of the construction of a "new order in Eastern Asia."

Asks for a Goal

Reviewing recent statements by Premier Abe concerning the serious and difficult nature of the China problem, and the fact that solution must take a long time, the paper repeats official statements that this solution does not lie with the termination of fighting, the establishment of a new central regime, or the overthrow of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; even the payment of interest on the tremendous funded debts is a great burden, to say nothing of clearing off the principal.

"It was implied by the Premier," says the Kokumin, "that the entire Japanese Nation should be determined to bear up under the load for many years. The Japanese people realize that achievement of the objectives of the holy war will take a long time. That is why they are putting up with existing conditions, when almost everything is running short and there are scarcities in rice, sugar, electricity, gasoline, and many other things.

"There is a limit, however, to the people's patience and forbearance of hardships. The Government should set up some goal-post, so that the people may set their determinations upon the attainment of that goal. The people cannot go on as they are now, permanently. . . . The Nation will not be satisfied with a declaration which says simply that Japan does not want territory, nor indemnities, but the fighting will go on. The soldiers will be still more dissatisfied. . . . Show us the way and the goal."

Thus far, however, no one seems either willing or able to give a precise definition of Japan's aims—a fact of significance not only in Japan but in China as well.

Superficial Peace Talk

Superficially the traveler in Japan today is likely to be considerably impressed by the apparently universal desire for peace in China, and the Japanese attitude toward China.

There is no animus toward the Chinese people anywhere manifest. The newspapers repeatedly assert that Japan's mission is one of benevolence, that no territorial acquisition is contemplated, that China as a whole is "not to be a second Manchuria," and that while friendly collaboration with Japan is an essential there is no wish to control the Government or the people of China.

To anyone who has been in China, all this seems strange, not to say encouraging.

Even if the traveler has himself witnessed the bombing and brutal treatment of civilian populations, confiscation of communications and industries, and the tightening of monopoly grip on everything showing promise of profit, it is not impossible for such memories to fade into the background as more or less unavoidable accompaniments to war, and to hope that better things may be in store.

But as one presses deeper into the realities, two major factors point to something different. One is the fact that when the question is asked, "Where does the actual decisive power lie in Japan?" one comes down to the Japanese military. And the military is grim, quiet, and undeviating in its determination to beat China to its knees as announced months ago. This the general public in the rush of more kindly sentiments forgets. But it is remembered in quarters that count.

The other important point is that Japan dwells in a world all its own so far as information on the outside world (including China) is concerned, and most Japanese are snugly willing to go on doing so. Their lack of true facts is astounding—but from a controlled press they have a set of pseudo-facts which generally seem both satisfactory and convincing. At times there are rude shocks when unexpected developments obtrude themselves — Germany's treaty with Russia and America's abrogation of its Japan treaty afford outstanding recent instances—but they seem not to shake the Japanese in their universal belief that somehow, others can be made to adopt their point of view.

Just 'Misinformed'

The fundamental of Japan's popular attitude on China, officially guided, is conviction that the Chinese people are oppressed by their own leaders and must welcome deliverance from whatever quarter. This implies a latent rebellion against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and a willingness to fall in behind some such leader as Wang Shing-wei even though he is aligned with another country. To tell Japanese that China is unified as never before, supporting General Chiang because, he is the spearhead of resistance, and that Mr. Wang is utterly without popular support and on the contrary regarded as a traitor, is not necessarily to make oneself a target of Japanese antipathy, but merely to seem misinformed in Japanese eyes. Such a thing does not, however, prevent many questions as to what sort of peace terms China would accept.

Here again there is stalemate. What is to be said?—that the Chinese want the Japanese to cease attack, withdraw their armies from China? The problem is as hard as, in Chunking, to suggest some reasonable proposition which would induce the Japanese to go home. There seems small doubt that each side has a settled conviction of ultimate victory. In such a situation of opposite view there is little hope of early settlement, even by a new Government in Tokyo.

Nonpartisan Action Sought By President on Finnish Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 — Prompt and substantial aid to Finland is so expressive of the desires of the whole American people that it should be immediately lifted out of party politics and brought about as soon as possible.

This is the recommendation which President Roosevelt made today to both Democratic and Republican leaders of Congress. He suggested an early conference of spokesmen of the two parties to agree upon what help can be given to the Finnish cause and how best it can be made available.

The President explained at his meeting with the press this morning that the financial and material support which the United States would give to relieve and strengthen the Finnish people should not become matters of partisan debate and that neither political party should attempt to appropriate to itself any credit for whatever action is taken.

Expected to Speed Loan

This stand by Mr. Roosevelt is expected to expedite a loan in addition to the $10,000,000 already provided by the Export-Import bank and that by bi-party agreement the necessary legislation will be given precedence over pending matters.

What began as aid to Finland is rapidly becoming aid to all Scandinavia. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, indicated today that the Government will be willing to extend a $10,000,000 credit to Sweden beyond the two $10,000,000 loans already advanced to Finland and Norway.

These loans cannot be used for war materials but they make possible the purchase of such non-military essentials as gasoline, wheat and other grains and they free an equal amount of other Scandinavian holdings in the United States for much-needed defense supplies.

Support of U. S.

While the Administration and Congress are going through the necessary steps to aid Finland on the larger scale, contributions of every nature and gifts of every denomination, however small, are pouring into the Finnish Legation's chancery on Wyoming Avenue—gifts from the American people, unsolicited and spontaneous, from all sections of the country.

The gifts range all the way from cavalry horse to a Colt automatic. The horse is reported on its way from Paris, Mo., where the American Legionnaires decided they "wanted to do something for Finland." The Legionnaires also sent $51. A man in Cambridge, Mass., remarking on a delightful airplane tour of Finland he made a few years ago, sent a pistol and $55 for ammunition.

Another expressive note addressed to Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister, explaining that he was writing to all his friends and urging them to write to all their friends to send dimes to aid the Finnish cause, had this postscript: "I hope you will receive such a blizzard of dimes that the entire Soviet will be completely snowed under. Go to it Finns."

"I am enclosing a money order for $10," another wrote. "I know it is not much but I hope it will buy the winning bullet."

Every mail is bringing more letters and more gifts to the Finnish legation these days.

Finland Week To Swell Fund Feb. 4 to 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Finland Week, from Feb. 4 to 10, will usher in an intensified program to raise funds by the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., Herbert Hoover, National Administrator, announced today. State Chairmen and divisional heads have notified headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue of hundreds of events sponsored by labor, industrial, women's, sports, and stage units. Included in the Nation-wide observation will be a huge Finland Labor Day under the direction of Dr. Alexander S. Lipsett, Director of the labor organizations division of the Fund, whose appeal has gone to 50,000 trade unions.

In New York the most elaborate of a series of varied events will be the "Help Finland Cabaret" in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, with Mr. Hoover and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia as honorary Chairmen.

A direct report to the Nation of conditions in Finland will be radiocast Sunday evening, Jan. 14, by Mr. Hoover and F. Dorsey Stephens, the Fund's representative in Finland. Speaking from Helsingfors, Mr. Stephens' account will be picked up at 7 o'clock by shortwave on the regular Columbia Broadcasting System news roundup from Europe and will be followed by Mr. Hoover's interview of Mr. Stephens, describing actual conditions among the Finnish people and the ways in which American donations are being used to alleviate them.

Because of some confusion as to proper channels to send money for various purposes, Hjalmar C. Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States, has issued a statement requesting all contributions intended for general relief of the civilian population to be sent to the Finnish Relief Rund, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, or to the state or local headquarters of the Fund. Mr. Procope said further that contributions for medical and hospital relief in Finland should be given to the American Red Cross and that gifts of clothing and other supplies would be accepted at the Finnish Consulate General, 44 Whitehall Street, New York, and shipped without further charge.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Hanna Kuusamo, wife of the Finnish Consul in New York, issued an urgent appeal for warm clothing for evacuated civilians. Department stores were asked to donate surplus lots of useful clothing for Finnish relief by John Saari, of the Scandinavian-American division.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Archdiocese of New York donated $5,000 to the drive, through Archbishop Spellman, who enclosed his personal contribution for $100 in addition to his message to Mr. Hoover. Through the Scandinavian-American division, 21 Swedish Lutheran Churches of Greater New York will raise funds at a mass meeting they will hold Feb. 4 under the supervision of the Rev. H. Nore Olson, Pastor of the Bernadotte Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Bronx.

Netherlands Bans Rebroadcast Of War 'Propaganda'

THE HAGUE, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Ministry of Home Affairs today ordered radio "centrals"—receiving stations which supply "piped" programs to home loudspeakers—to discontinue news radiocasts from belligerent nations to avoid propaganda.

Owners of the centrals indicated they would protest the order.

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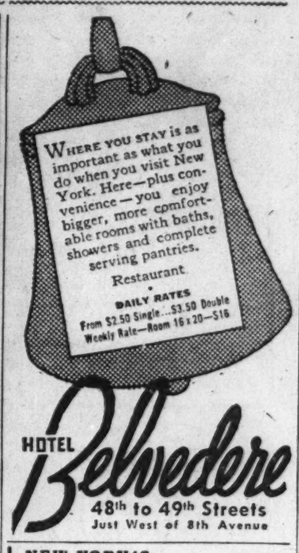

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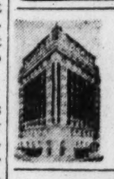

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
January 12, 1940

Hostess Around the World Now Food Consultant

Mme. Metzelthin Shares Her Firsthand Knowledge Of the World's Cooking and Eating Habits

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

If you want to know a country, stand in its market place for an hour and you will learn more than in weeks of study of economics and politics, advises Mme. Pearl V. Metzelthin, who has completed 20 years of research into the world's cooking and eating habits.

Baltimore-born and widow of a German diplomat, Mme. Metzelthin has kept house in 11 different countries herself. To firsthand knowledge she has collected information by questionnaire from 75 nations to compile what she believes is the most complete world-wide cookbook yet to be published.

From Her Husband

"From my husband," says Mme. Metzelthin, "I learned the art of standing in a market place to learn a country's tone and tempo. If there is much haggling, you can be sure that pennies are scarce. If servants carelessly fill market baskets without heed to quality or charge, you realize that rich homes are not far distant. Anyone can soon learn the native favorites this way."

Difficulties in compiling her "World Wide Cook Book" were many, Mme. Metzelthin found. Besides language complications, there was the problem of translating measurements. A "large" potato in Portugal might be several times the size of an American Idaho. An egg in a rural barren district of South Africa might be only two-thirds the size of an American hen's best effort. In some cases recipes had to be discarded because important ingredients were not available to the American housewife.

Hostess Around the World

But Mme. Metzelthin is not a person to let obstacles stand in her way. As a young housewife she assumed the role of hostess at a foreign legation in Peking, a job that entailed jurisdiction over 43 Chinese servants. She was the first white woman to keep house on the Island of Hainan. For post-war child relief work in Europe, she was decorated five times by the American Red Cross.

Since her return to the United States in 1930, Mme. Metzelthin has been a consultant for the Radio Women's Institute, the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, and American Airlines. She standardized the latter's food service and designed their food equipment.

Air travel brought new food problems. A tongue sandwich, for instance, becomes unappetizing a few thousand feet up in the air, because oxidation turns the tongue green. Nuts turn dark and whipped cream loses its stiffness.

In her 20 years as a food specialist, Mme. Metzelthin has made many interesting observations. Among them:

Despite the great diversity of national eating habits, strange similarities crop up. Suckling pig is a holiday dish in Latvia and Polynesia, and a festive delicacy in South America and Yugoslavia as well. Alaskans and Koreans relish a similar concoction of dried fish and whortleberries.

Europeans and South Americans spend the most time cooking. The French still hold the record for the tastiest cookery and Mme. Metzelthin rates the Chinese second.

Food has little effect on character. Meat eaters are not necessarily any more ferocious than vegetarians.

Meals taken with South Sea Islanders whose chief delicacy is the eye of a pig, as well as with gourmets living at the height of civilization, have convinced Mme. Metzelthin that the best advice about eating is, "When in Rome, close your eyes and eat what's put before you."

Below is a review of Mme. Metzelthin's new cookbook.

Madame Metzelthin preparing one of the fascinating dishes from her cookbook of many nations.

Visiting Nations in the News Via World-Wide Cookbook

It Takes You Through the Kitchen Door Into The Homes Behind the Day's Headlines

By Alice Myers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Pearl V. Metzelthin started collecting material years ago, for her "World Wide Cook Book" (Julian Messner, Inc., New York. $3.), we are sure she never thought it would be published coincidentally with the beginnings of another widespread war. But it has. And since war makes household bywords of both well known and little known countries the world around, her book achieves unforeseen interest. For it is a source book—an entertaining and witty one, what is more—of information about the food customs of all those countries that the newspapers and radio are bringing into our homes right now.

Who of us hears about the ski troops of Finland, or the warships of England, or the torpedoed merchantmen of the Netherlands without thinking at once of the homes in those countries? How do their families live? What do the people wear? What do they read? What do they study? What do they eat? War stirs our interest in the peoples of other nations, in their everyday life.

Mme. Metzelthin's book takes us into these homes, by the most intimate door—the kitchen door. She gives us typical menus and recipes for 75 countries. But that is not all. Even if you never tried a recipe, you would enjoy her introductory descriptions of the cookery customs of each nation. Through them you can learn much about the people behind the war headlines.

For weeks now, for instance, you have been reading about the Finns and their lake-strewn land. No doubt you have been thinking of their lakes as a barrier against advancing Russians. Mme. Metzelthin tells of them as an important source of food for the Finnish cuisine. You could hardly, she says, expect a country with 60,000 lakes and 80,000 islands to ignore fish! Fish, such as herring, sprats, salmon, pike, bream, white fish, and flounder, are boiled, fried, baked, marinated, salted, or smoked. Kalakukko, fish pies, fish casseroles, fish puddings are also devised and are something worth writing to America about, she declares. A dish of boiled, cold cod-fish garnished with dill, or delicious crawfish, almost as sweet as American lobsters, are typical Finnish dishes.

She goes on to picture Finnish market places, crowded in the fall of the year with barrels and barrels of sardines brought from every part of the country. And there are more than sixty "favorite" Finnish recipes used in preparing them!

But fish by no means eliminates other interesting food dishes in Finland. Here are three of the recipes Mme. Metzelthin gives as typical of that country. As in the case of all recipes in the book, these have been thoroughly tested and every cooking process can be easily performed in the ordinary kitchen.

Sillilaatikko

(Fish and Potato Casserole)

2 large salt herrings
4 cups boiled, sliced potatoes
1 tbsp. chopped onion or spring onion
2 tbsp. butter, melted
3 eggs
3 cups milk
¼ tsp. pepper
¼ cup dried bread crumbs

Soak the fish for 6 hours, skin and bone and cut in long strips. Butter a baking dish and fill alternately with layers of potatoes and herring, having potatoes on the bottom and the top of the dish. Place the onion on the layers of fish and pour melted butter over the top. Beat the eggs, add milk and pepper, pour into baking dish, and sprinkle with bread crumbs. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 30 to 40 minutes or until browned. Canned salmon may be used instead of salt herring in the same way. Serves 6.

Maksalaatikko

(Liver Pudding)

1 cup rice
2 cups water
2 cups milk
¼ cup raisins
1 tbsp. onion, minced
3 tbsp. butter
¾ lb. liver, ground
1 large egg, beaten
1 tbsp. sugar
2 tsp. salt
⅛ tsp. pepper

Make a porridge of the well-washed rice, water, and milk, and cook for about one hour. When nearly done, add the raisins and put aside to cool. Brown onions slightly in the butter and combine with ground liver, egg, sugar, and seasoning. Combine the 2 mixtures thoroughly. Pour into buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (325°-350° F.) for 1 hour. The liver may be parboiled to make grinding easier. Serves 4 to 6.

If you add a mixed salad to a steaming portion of Maksalaatikko, you have a complete luncheon plate, according to Mme. Metzelthin.

Kesakeitto

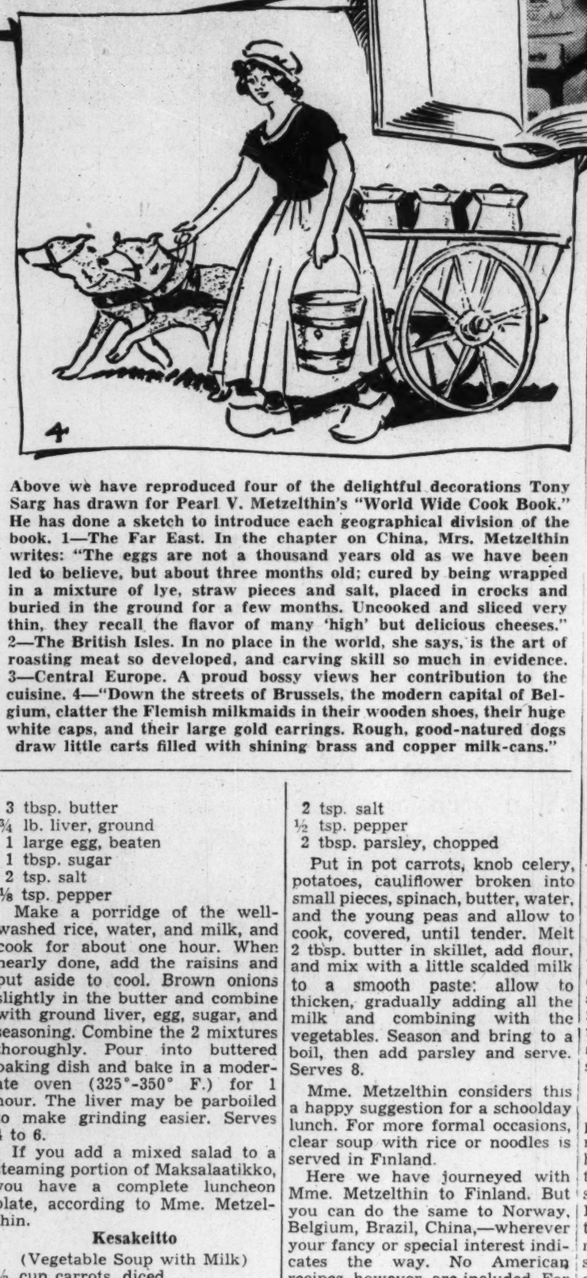
(Vegetable Soup with Milk)

⅓ cup carrots, diced
½ cup knob celery, diced
⅔ cup potatoes, diced
¼ large cauliflower
1 cup spinach, chopped
1 tbsp. butter
1 cup water
½ cup green peas
2 tbsp. butter
2 tbsp. flour
2 qts. rich milk
2 tsp. salt
½ tsp. pepper
2 tbsp. parsley, chopped

Put in pot carrots, knob celery, potatoes, cauliflower broken into small pieces, spinach, butter, water, and the young peas and allow to cook, covered, until tender. Melt 2 tbsp. butter in skillet, add flour, and mix with a little scalded milk to a smooth paste; allow to thicken, gradually adding all the milk and combining with the vegetables. Season and bring to a boil, then add parsley and serve. Serves 8.

Mme. Metzelthin considers this a happy suggestion for a schoolday lunch. For more formal occasions, clear soup with rice or noodles is served in Finland.

Here we have journeyed with Mme. Metzelthin to Finland. But you can do the same to Norway, Belgium, Brazil, China,—wherever your fancy or special interest indicates the way. No American recipes, however, are included. For the purpose of the book is to bring additional variety to the American table and not, its author declares, to presume to tell American cooks how to cook! The volume should prove equally absorbing whether you are eager to add variety to your menus, or are merely interested in a cultural record of the countries that girdle the globe.



Above we have reproduced four of the delightful decorations Tony Sarg has drawn for Pearl V. Metzelthin's "World Wide Cook Book." He has done a sketch to introduce each geographical division of the book. 1—The Far East. In the chapter on China, Mrs. Metzelthin writes: "The eggs are not a thousand years old as we have been led to believe, but about three months old; cured by being wrapped in a mixture of lye, straw pieces and salt, placed in crocks and buried in the ground for a few months. Uncooked and sliced very thin, they recall the flavor of many 'high' but delicious cheeses." 2—The British Isles. In no place in the world, she says, is the art of roasting meat so developed, and carving skill so much in evidence. 3—Central Europe. A proud bossy views her contribution to the cuisine. 4—"Down the streets of Brussels, the modern capital of Belgium, clatter the Flemish milkmaids in their wooden shoes, their huge white caps, and their large gold earrings. Rough, good-natured dogs draw little carts filled with shining brass and copper milk-cans."

Chart Your Own Handknits

3—Instructions for Sleeves, Collars, Belts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sleeves may be knitted into the garment, but this is not advised for any but an experienced knitter. Otherwise they are started at the bottom and the previous instructions as to using a smaller needle are equally essential for the cuffs. On the row above the ribbing it is best to increase in every third stitch, then future increasing is done on each side of the sleeve about every inch until the desired width is obtained, comprising 10 to 12 inches.

At the armhole bind off the same number of stitches as on the body of the sweater or blouse. Then double the number of rows at the sides where the two stitches are knitted together. In the case of seven stitches to the inch, instead of knitting two together on seven knit rows, two are knit together on 14 knit rows. Then bind off two at the beginning of each row until two inches worth of stitches remain. Bind these off at one time.

Collars may be very satisfactorily knitted onto the blouse or sweater, rather than knitted separately and sewed on. However, it is most important to remember that the first row of knitting must be done on the wrong, or inside, part of the garment. Otherwise the collar folds in, not out. Increasing is only necessary across one row and is done in every fourth stitch for heavy yarn or every seventh stitch for fine yarn and is best done after an inch has been worked, unless a pattern is desired, when the increasing is done on the first row.

Belts are better crocheted. If knitted, they must be put on a ribbon or cloth foundation because they stretch a great deal. This fact has to be taken into consideration in the original length they are knitted. An attractive belt is made by crocheting three or four strands of yarn and braiding them together.

Winter evenings are a delightful time for knitting and this pastime is possible of execution to the accompaniment of the radio, or the pleasure of someone reading aloud. So these suggestions are offered in the hopes of erasing puzzled frowns and for more and better-fitting handknits.

Priscilla W. Davis

This completes the article on charting your own handknits. Part I ran on Dec. 22 and Part II on Jan. 5.

All-America Flower Winners

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last Friday's Gardening column announced some of the outstanding All-America Flower selections for 1940. These are the novelties featured by the new seed catalogues.

To the new petunias, ageratums, and sweet peas described last week, may be added two new marigolds, a China aster, a salvia, and a little morning glory for the rock garden. Limelight is one of the new marigolds, a chrysanthemum-flowered sort of medium height. Its color is almost cream, really a pale primrose. It flowers early, and freely. The second marigold is Yellow Pygmy, a jolly little plant only eight inches tall, forming a compact rich green ball of foliage, surmounted by small double buttonlike flowers of light lemon yellow. It will be found full of blooms through the marigold season, true and uniform, and is an excellent bright colored edging variety.

Rose Marie is a rich bright rose in the quite new Early Giant class of China asters. It is wilt-resistant, very large in size, long and strong stemmed, with long heavy petals and fluffy centers. Branches develop at the base, giving good cutting flowers. Among new blue flowers is Royal Blue, a fine improvement over Blue Bedder salvia. The growth is more erect, of richer blue, and gives abundant long-stemmed spikes of cutting flowers, as well as being a desirable border subject. Foliage and stems are grayish green. It is an annual farinacea variety. It came from England.

For the rock garden, is a little wild flower originally discovered in Northern Africa, but coming to us by way of the Netherlands. It makes a delightful rosette of leaves, spreading a foot or more, and bearing a cluster of 1½-inch blue morning glories. These pretty little flowers have white throats with dark blue veining, only six inches off the ground. It is called Convolvulus, Lavender Rosette.

A Friday Garden Column

European Women Record Year of Achievement

Despite War Conditions 1939 Saw Them Progress

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The normal work of European women was dislocated to a very large extent during 1939. In some quarters it has been prophesied that the so-called women's movement must cease altogether with Europe at war. But a stoppage of activity has not come about as yet, and probably will not come. Here are some of the things that European women—other than those of Great Britain—have recently done and are now doing.

Belgium

Two women sat as Members of the Chamber of Deputies and two as Members of the Senate. One of the latter, Mademoiselle Maria Baers, introduced into the Senate a bill to regulate the conditions of domestic workers. The bill covered such matters as housing, wages, hours, holidays, etc.

Denmark

Miss Karen Johnsen began her work as Judge of the Civil Courts. She was only the second Danish woman to hold this position. At the parliamentary elections three women were returned to the Folketing and four to the Landsting. For the first time, a woman was appointed to the State Board of Film Censorship. She was Mrs. Bodil Begtrup. In September the Danish Defence League appointed a women's committee to organize air-raid protection work in Copenhagen. This committee registered women for nursing, office and evacuation work. One thousand of the recruits were requisitioned for work in hospitals. Similar activity went forward in the provincial towns.

Eire

Dublin welcomed a woman, Miss Mary Conway, as Chancellor of the Spanish Legation and Acting Minister for Spain. Mrs. Kathleen Clarke was appointed Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Finland

Seeing the possibility that their country might be drawn into war, the Lotta Svärd—women's division of the Civil Guard—turned to action. The duty of the Lotta Svärd, which numbers more than 100,000 women, is to support the army as cooks, nurses, office workers, needlewomen and the like. Many of its women refused to be evacuated from the coastal towns when Russian troops advanced, preferring, they said, to face bombardment in order to be of use.

France

All through the year, women turned their energies to the work of civil defence. This was expected of them by the Government. Much of their work was voluntary; but women of certain occupations were liable, under the law of 1938 for National Organization in Time of War, to be called up without their consent on Government service. The women grouped themselves for work under such organizations as the Center of Propaganda for the Greatness of the Country, the Red Cross, the Association of French Women, the Union of the Women of France and the like. A new profession was started by Madame Suzette O'Nil Dranem, that of nurse parachutist. Madame's nurses prepared themselves to drop from aeroplanes where isolated soldiers were in need of care. For the first time a woman was appointed Inspector of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services in Marseilles. She was Mademoiselle Lagoutte. Women were admitted to the Bar in French colonies.

Holland

In May, women took part in their annual Peace Procession. They marched in silence through the streets of Rotterdam. Messages of sympathy and support were received from women in Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Norway, Austria, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America. Mrs. A. Wrersma van Duin was elected member of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Legislatures. All through the year, thousands of women clad in navy blue uniforms worked in the Korps Vrouwelijke Vrajwilligers—Corps of Women Volunteers—which was set up after the European crisis of 1938. They joined up in sections—as, for instance, A. R. P., Economic, Transport, Domestic.

Hungary

Early in the year, a League led by Archduchess Anna was formed for the purpose of preparing adequate air-raid defense activities. Women between the ages of 17 and 60 were bound by law to military service. Lectures were given in national defence. Women were taught the importance of defending the rights of their national language. Under the Red Cross and a new organization called the Hungarian Green Cross, women took over social work in territory claimed from Czechoslovakia. Two women sat in Parliament; they were Mrs. Lilla Melczer and Miss Anna Kéthly. Miss Piroska Palik was the first woman in Hungary to become reader in physics at the University of Budapest.

Teaching Child Table Manners

A Happy Mealtime for All—4

By Viola E. Holley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Johnny had displayed bad manners at the table. A guest was present. "You know, Johnny," his mother reprimanded, "it's all right to do that when we are alone but when we have guests I expect something better of you."

This mother was overlooking the fact that good habits of eating, like all other good habits, are formed by consistent practice.

A child need not find this practice tedious if his parents will follow a few simple rules for providing a suitable "setting." One is to give him time enough so that he can enjoy his meals without continually being told to hurry. Many bad habits persist because of an atmosphere of haste in the home.

Sometimes a child who is in school and surely should be independent about feeding himself, still has to have his mother feed him at breakfast time. He stays up late at night and is so sleepy in the morning that he cannot get off to school in time without being dressed and fed. His whole schedule may have to be rearranged in order to give him time to be up and wide awake in the morning so that he can feed himself and enjoy the meal.

Study the Situation

Sometimes it is dawdling on the part of a child that leads his mother to keep telling him to hurry. She could work more intelligently if she would study the situation to find why he dawdles. Is it because he does not want to eat? Does he piece between meals? Is he more interested in something else than in eating? The conversation of grown-ups, exciting play of brothers and sisters, or a radio program may take his attention. The others in the family may temporarily have to forego some of these pleasures at mealtime until the littlest one forms better habits.

Another child may eat too fast. Often there is some stimulus from outside the home. Perhaps a playmate urges him to hurry back out to play, even sits on the porch or comes inside to wait for him. It can be understood that, except in rare instances, a definite length of time is spent at the table regardless of how little he eats. The playmate can be asked to return a little later if his presence is disturbing.

Is He Comfortable?

Another rule for providing a suitable "setting" is to make the child comfortable. His chair should be the right height and his feet should rest flat on a stool or some other support if they do not reach the floor. Parents who prefer that their little children eat away from the family table often provide a low table and chairs instead of a high chair.

Peace of mind should be taken into consideration as well as physical comfort. Parents who continually point out a child's mistakes as he eats, often failing completely to make clear to him what he should have done, only confuse him and make the learning of good habits difficult.

A third rule is:—Be patient. New skills are not learned all at once. It is a complicated matter, for instance, to learn to manipulate a spoon, fork, and knife. Study what is available along this line. There are various possibilities. For example, many little children eat all foods with a baby spoon, later an ordinary spoon. In our home we found our children could get along much better from the first with a small fork for those foods that usually are eaten with a fork.

Extra Practice

Having provided the equipment that seems best for the child, be patient. Perhaps you can give him chances to practice between meals, too. I stepped into a friend's kitchen one day when her little boy was getting extra practice. He was standing on a chair at the kitchen table, a pan of water in front of him and a spoon in his hand, thoroughly enjoying little sips of water and at the same time learning to handle a spoon.

Finally, avoid discouragement. In time, your child will learn all the good habits you may feel overanxious about now. Instead of condemning either him or yourself for seeming failures, let these become learning situations. And remember that since he is learning new skills, even though progress may seem slow at times or even at a standstill, growth is going on within. It may be more apparent outwardly at one time than another. A little later he may surprise you by bounding ahead at a remarkable pace.

This series of eight articles is running on Fridays.

Costume Velvet Very Good This Winter

Stiff costume velvet is very good this winter, appearing for both street and formal wear. It's even being combined with tweeds. A velvet collar trims Virginia Vale's new tweed suit, and she chose velvet accessories to match.

Linda Hayes, lunching on the RKO Radio lot, wore a tailored suit of black velvet. Her hat was scarlet velvet with gathered snood to match her crimson velvet muff.

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Garbo and Miss Henie on the Screen—Dance Group in Debut

'Ninotchka' and Lubitsch; 'Everything Happens at Night'

"Ninotchka," which is pronounced the way it is spelled, is the film in which Greta Garbo laughs. She does not laugh immediately. The film is perhaps midway in its course at the Metropolitan when she breaks with tradition.

Up to that point she has been more solemn than is her custom. It is not the solemnity of a serious characterization, you understand, but merely an intentionally blank-faced style of acting. Under the direction of Ernst Lubitsch she has been busy as a representative of the Soviet, sent to Paris to supervise the sale of seized jewels. Three officials, a comic trio, who had preceded her, had bungled the job from the moment they had been caught in the revolving doors of a fashionable hotel. By the time she arrives they have so far forgotten their mission that they are installed in a de-luxe suite and garbed like men about town. But she is on guard against bourgeois blandishments until she meets a boulevardier who accompanies her to the Eiffel Tower, escorts her to his apartment, and makes love in the movie traduition.

Thereupon the mood of the film changes. From satirical farce at the expense of the Soviet, it swings to romance. Miss Garbo manages the transition better than the scenarists. Though the role is light, she seems to be equally adept as the severely tailored, matter-of-fact emissary or the romantic damsel. She turns from the laconic and literal to the sensitive comédienne with no sign of effort. It is first-rate acting.

Mr. Lubitsch, for his part, directs with professional skill. He is at his best in the moments of broad humor. But he has a problem in weaving together some of the later details of the plot—the intoxication scene which has something to do with the jewel complications, the return of Ninotchka and her comrades to Russia, and their departure on a second expedition to bring the film to a conclusion. As it stands at present, the end seems more of an epilogue than an integral part of the plot.

Mr. Lubitsch is aided by the farcical acting of Sig Rumann, Felix Bressart, and Alexander Granach as the delinquent Russians, and by the polished performance of Melvyn Douglas as the boulevardier. Ina Claire, as an exiled member of the nobility, does not seem in her best form.

The second film on the bill, "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," is a clinical study with hosptital and laboratory backgrounds acted by a cast including Lionel Barrymore, Lew Ayres, Helen Gilbert, Lionel Atwill, and Nat Pendleton.

* * *

Sonja Henie

Sonja Henie isn't on ice very much in her new picture, "Everything Happens at Night." Nor, to be accurate, does everything happen at night. Instead of being squeezed into an elastic plot, as is usually the case, Miss Henie's single skating sequence is but a darting image in the thoughts of the hero, Robert Cummings, after he has watched Miss Henie cut a few deft figures on the rink.

It is a simple number, half waltz and half rumba, performed in an enormous pillared ballroom with a frozen floor. We found it one of her most enjoyable, not only because of the lady's dimples and graces, but because there were not battalions of surrounding skaters to interfere with the view.

On as off the ice, the petite heroine goes her easy and unperturbed way through a series of plot spins, glides, and jumps. She is amused when the rival American and English newspapermen double-cross each other for her attentions and their own scoops—in that cute boyish way that "journalists" will. She is starry-eyed at descriptions of great cities far from little Switzerland, where the story conveniently takes place. She is sorrowful and terrified when the Rover Boy reporters reveal the whereabouts of her father through their reporting. He is a Nobel Prize winner, or something of the kind, whom secret police were after before he was supposed to have passed on. She is happy and relieved when the hero (Mr. Cummings) perpetrates the final double-cross, leaving Ray Milland on the dock, and thus winning the right to take her and papa back to America.

These emotions are conveyed in what might be called a relative manner, but there is nothing relative about "Everything Happens at Night," when Miss Henie puts blade to ice. It is an inconsequentially amusing film in which Messrs. Millard and Cummings spar amiably, while Maurice Moscocovich, Leonid Kinskey, Alan Dinehart, and Fritz Feld make their way unostentatiously in and out of the background.

The companion picture at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters this week is "Emergency Squad," a Paramount melodrama based on the activities of the police department's rescue detail. Louise Campbell, William Henry, and Anthony Quinn are the featured players.

Gene Autrey
Heard on the air in "Melody Ranch" Sundays at 6:30 p. m.

Mark Warnow
Orchestra conductor in the "Pursuit of Happiness" program Sundays at 4:30 p. m.

New Ballet Theater Is Brilliantly Inaugurated

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

The New Ballet Theater, whose published plans have been on such a grand scale they seemed impossible of accomplishment, has become an established fact. It made its initial and what may prove epoch-making bow last night at Radio City's huge Center Theater before a brilliant capacity audience, which gave all the necessary evidence that the undertaking is a success.

The centerpiece of the program framed on the one hand by Fokine's "Les Sylphides," and on the other by Mordkin's "Voices of Spring," was the world première of William Saroyan's "Ballet Play," "The Great American Goof," or, to quote the title accurately, "a number of absurd and poetic events in the life of. . . ." To these numerous words, the author was unable to resist adding more in a lengthy program note.

It needed only a microphone to project the lines Saroyan's script gives to the dancers, to complement the mechanical device whereby the scenery is projected in elaborate, changing colors and designs on screens of varied geometric shapes and proportions and to match this startling novelty to the mechanical accouterments of the ultra-modern Center Theater. These stunning settings and the equally striking costumes were designed by Boris Aronson, who certainly deserved a gold medal for the deed. And for that matter, so does Henry Brant, the composer, whose music, played by a good-sized orchestra under Alexander Smallens, was thoroughly in kind.

As might be expected, "The Great American Goof" is fantasy with its feet on the ground—fantasy about life the way Saroyan sees it—mad and beautiful and tender and sad and uproariously funny and alive. Only those, however, who like his play, "The Time of Your Life," are apt to like his ballet play, which deals with the same subject—"Inhale and Exhale"—in different terms.

For all the cleverness that went into script and score and scenery, the core of the work is in the choreography, and it is Eugene Loring, with his priceless sense of timing, of grouping, and of abstracting stylized movement from natural gestures, who carries off the honors both as choregrapher and as dancer of the title role. Mr. Loring came to ballet by way of acting, and his experience is made excellent use of in the new composition.

This ballet brought out Antony Tudor of London, in fine form as the Dummy, representing "Tradition and the Ordinary," as a dancer of style. Miriam Golden was the Woman, "The Bright Potential," with just the right submergence of fun under her surface aloofness, and a large cast illuminated the long list of characters, or, as Saroyan is careful to explain, the characteristics, of the human race.

The restyled "Les Sylphides," danced by Karen Conrad, Nina Stroganova, Lucia Chase, and William Dollar in the principal parts, was taken at such a brisk tempo and lighted so brightly, it missed something of its former mood of poetic reverie. But Karen Conrad, in this and other roles, was a perpetual delight. Out of the company's wealth of material, "Voices of Spring" showed Patricia Bowman's sparkle and superb exterior finish, but Yurek Shabelevsky had too little to do to show what a really fine dancer he is.

Tonight, Anton Dolin's restaging of "Giselle," will be given, with him and Annabelle Lyon in the principal roles, and "Voices of Spring" repeated. Tomorrow afternoon will see the world première of Adolph Bolm's ballet to Prokofieff's orchestral nursery tale, "Peter and the Wolf."

'Poetry' Microphone to Visit Oliver Wendell Holmes House

The Week-End Dialer

"Pilgrimage of Poetry" microphones will be set up this week end in the Beacon Street house once occupied by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Another program to be sent out from Boston over a nationwide network will be Jim Britt's track-side description of events at the Second Annual Veterans of Foreign Wars Track Meet in the Boston Garden.

Musical events include the Metropolitan Opera Saturday matinee presentation of "Manon" with Grace Moore in the title role, an NBC Symphony concert conducted by Bernardino Molinari, and the appearance with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of the Russian violinist, Anatol Kaminsky.

The increasingly popular "Pursuit of Happiness" program offers Burgess Meredith and Lon Chaney, Jr., in a scene from "Of Mice and Men," Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman in excerpts from "Du Barry Was a Lady," and music by Mark Warnow's orchestra.

Tonight

Continuing to explore dramatic fields which are peculiarly radio's own, the "Listeners' Theater" of Yale University's Department of Drama will present "Winged Victory" by Bernard Dryer. This original radio drama follows the course of a shell from a munitions factory to its final explosion. Colonial-WAAB, 9:30.

The widely praised "Yesterday's Children" period—commended by many women's club groups to the attention of parents, for the educational entertainment of their children—will offer a dramatization of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This was selected by Fannie Hurst, author, not because it was the favorite book of her childhood, but because, she says, "it was the most arresting thing that happened to me in the world of childish letters, and caused the greatest mental turnover." NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Gertrude Lawrence, star of the current play "Skylark" in New York, will appear in the "Kate Smith Hour" in an original one-act play by Jean Holloway, "Appointment with Destiny." The setting is Austria just before the World War. CBS-WEEI, 8.

Saturday

Music lovers have some programs to look forward to on Saturday. "Manon" will be presented for the Metropolitan Opera matinee, with Grace Moore singing the title role. Richard Crooks as the Chevalier des Grieux, heads the supporting cast. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:55.

The NBC Symphony, conducted by Bernardino Molinari, will play Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony as the opening number, followed by Saint-Saëns' "Carnival of Animals" and Stravinsky's "Petroushka" Suite. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Among noteworthy daytime musical broadcasts will be the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music all-Mozart program, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m., and a group of Debussy piano works played by Vera Bordsky, CBS-WEEI, 3:55. There will also be a program of classics and folk songs by the Garment Union Chorus—a unit of the "cultral division" of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, which produced the Broadway revue, "Pins and Needles." CBS-WEEI, 1:45.

The main dramatic offering of the evening will be Arch Oboler's "Incident on Dover Road," with John Deering, screen actor, heading the cast. NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

In the "Art for Your Sake" period, the rather turbulent career of Michelangelo will be dramatized, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Discussion periods will include the informal collegiate forum known as "Bull Session," in which students from several midwestern universities will consider the advantages and disadvantages of working one's way through college, CBS-WEEI, 4, and "People's Platform," which will be devoted to talks by experts on plans to tear down state tax barriers, CBS-WEEI, 7.

The Colonial Network's new sports reporter, Jim Britt—a native of San Francisco, who has been working in the Middle West—will give a track-side description of "The Race of Champions" and the "Dream Mile" at the Second Annual Veterans of Foreign Wars Track Meet in the Boston Garden. MBS-Colonial-WAAB, 9 and 9:30.

Sunday

Dramatic fare is offered for Sunday listeners. "Silver Theater" will present Madeleine Carroll in "Return Engagement"—a script by True Boardman dealing with the longing of a stage star to return to the simple surroundings of a small New England town, as she recalls it. CBS-WEEI-6.

The "Great Play" of the week will be Schiller's "William Tell"—the poetic drama of Switzerland's struggle for independence. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

"Screen Guild Theater" will present Bette Davis in Arch Oboler's "This Lonely Heart"—a dramatization of episodes in the career of Tchaikovsky. CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Orson Welles will offer a radio version of "Theodora Goes Wild," with Loretta Young in the lead. CBS-WEEI, 8.

In the "Grand Hotel" period "Miss Lovejoy's Husband"—an original radio comedy with the scene laid in Hollywood, will star Betty Lou Gerson. CBS-WEEI, 2.

Among variety programs, Charles Laughton will appear in the abbreviated Charlie McCarthy period. NBC-Red-WNAC, 8. "The Pursuit of Happiness" will present Burgess Meredith and Lon Chaney, Jr., in a scene from Hal Roach's production of John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men"; Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman will offer bits from the current musical comedy "Du Barry Was a Lady," and Mark Warnow will conduct his orchestra. CBS-WEEI, immediately after the New York Philharmonic-Symphony broadcast which ends about 4:30.

John Barbirolli will conduct for that Philharmonic-Symphony concert, in which the Russian violinist, Anatol Kaminsky, will play the Glazounoff Concerto for violin in A Minor. Sibelius' Symphony No. 2 in D Major will conclude the program. CBS-WEEI, 3.

The American premiere of a Passacaglia by the Austrian composer, Erich Zeisl, is a feature of the program promised for "Music Hall on the Air," with Erno Rapée conducting the orchestra. The same composer's "Little Symphony" also will be performed. NBC-Blue-WBZ, Noon.

Dr. Frank Black and the NBC String Symphony will play Handel's Violin Sonata in E Major. NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

Gladys Swarthout is to sing "O Promise Me" from Reginald de Koven's "Robin Hood," and Charles Wakefield Cadman's "At Dawning," in the Sunday Evening Hour. Franco Ghione continues to conduct the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. CBS-WEEI, 9.

"The Pilgrimage of Poetry" this time will originate from the old Beacon Street, Boston, home of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

A new program, "Spreading New England Fame," which is to originate each week in a different New England town, will begin with Billy B. Van's introduction of a number of Providence, R. I., entertainers, on the stage of the Metropolitan Theater in that city. Yankee-WNAC, 6.

Among serious discussions will be the University of Chicago Round Table's analysis of treatment of war news. Three experts will deal with the subject "Is Our War News Accurate?" NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30. "Caring for the Handicapped" is the title of the week's broadcast in the U. S. Office of Education's series "Democracy in Action." CBS-WEEI-2.

Monday

The Rochester Civic Orchestra, conducted by Guy Fraser Harrison, will play Saint-Saëns' Prelude to "The Deluge," with Alexander Leventon as violin soloist. The program will include the Scherzo from Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, and Eight Russian Folk Songs by Liadow. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

George Gershwin's "An American in Paris" will be played by Andre Kostelanetz and his 45-piece orchestra in "Tune-Up Time." A medley of Stephen Foster songs will be another feature of the program. CBS-WEEI, 8.

Benny Goodman and Alec Templeton will play a clarinet-piano duet. NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Bing Crosby, Ralph Bellamy, Jacqueline Wells and Elizabeth Patterson will be heard in a radio version of "Sing You Sinners"—a movie in which Mr. Crosby was featured not long ago. CBS-WEEI, 9.

Helen Walpole for her "Adventure in Reading" this week will give an idea of the political and economic upheavals in the midst of which Victor Hugo wrote his novels. NBC-Blue, 2.

Hannikainen Late; Burgin to Conduct

Tauno Hannikainen, the distinguished Finnish conductor, will be unable, because of war conditions, to reach America in time for the Boston Symphony Concerts of Jan. 26-27, which he was scheduled to direct as guest. His appearance, therefore, has been put over to the following week (Feb. 2-3).

Meanwhile, Richard Burgin, assistant conductor, will direct the concerts of Jan. 26-27, with Josef Hofmann as soloist, and that of Jan. 23 in Providence. These concerts fall in the second week of Dr. Koussevitzky's midwinter vacation. Nicolai Malko will be guest conductor at next week's concerts.

Copeland at the Piano

A tradition came to the attention of the younger generation and was recalled by their elders last night when George Copeland played the following program of French and Spanish music for the piano: Ravel, Rigaudon from "Le Tombeau de Couperin;" Satie, Gnossienne; Debussy, Prelude in A minor, "L'après-midi d'un faune" (arr. by Mr. Copeland), "Général Lavine," "Reflets dans l'eau," "La Cathédrale engloutie," "La Puerta del vino," "Canope," and "Minstrels;" Infante, Canto Flamenco and Tientos from "Pochades Andalouses;" Mompou, Cant Magic, No. 5; Granados, "La Pleyera;" Albeniz, Malagueña; De la Viña, Hoguera; Pittaluga, Danza de Solita, and Turina, "A los Toros."

* * *

The program had been announced as being one of modern French and Spanish music. Those whose recollection turned to the days when Mr. Copeland was struggling to make known to a reluctant public the virtues and beauties of the music of Debussy also recalled that with a few exceptions, the items presented last night were those with which the pianist's name has long been associated. That, however, did not at all lessen the enthusiasm of the audience, which left few vacant seats in Jordan Hall and which gave Mr. Copeland an ovation.

There were many of the excellent Copeland qualities in evidence last night—the flawless control, the finger dexterity, the authoritative interpretation given according to Mr. Copeland's understanding of the works he essayed. Possibly a few persons thoroughly familiar with the Ravel item, with which the pianist opened his program, might have taken exception to his tempo and to a certain inflexibility in performance, but the Satie number was exactly timed and conveyed with the utmost clearness the slow, monotonous, yet fascinating rhythm of this dance of the Greek women.

* * *

It was to be expected that Mr. Copeland would excel in the items by Debussy. To one listener there was slender excuse for the arrangement of an item peculiarly dependent upon orchestral color, although the arrangement was expertly accomplished and expertly performed. In the entire group, Mr. Copeland seemed most completely in the vein during the performance of "Reflets dans l'eau," "La Cathédrale" and "Canope." The more rhythmic of the Debussy numbers partook rather heavily of the vigor characteristic of the Spanish group that closed the program. If Mr. Copeland could strike a happy medium in power, so that his Debussy would emerge more distinctly French and his Spanish composers still retain their full characteristic, the performance of these groups would give increased enjoyment.

Mr. Copeland's technical equipment was taxed to the utmost in the Spanish pieces, and his energetic and often strenuous playing brought cheers from the audience. There were many encores and it might be fairly said that Mr. Copeland has re-arrived. G. M. S.

'Northwest Passage' Filmed In Payette River Country

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer may have bought the basic material for two pictures instead of one, when they purchased Kenneth Roberts's rousing historical novel of the 1750's along the Canadian border, "Northwest Passage."

At any rate, the first picture of that title, just completed, concerns itself with the trip of Robert Rogers and his Rangers from Crown Point to the Indian village of St. Francis and back, in 1759—comprising about half of the Roberts novel.

This was one of the major location companies of the year, and there have been some notable ones, including the Fox company which made "Drums Along the Mohawk," and the Oregon trek of R. K. O.'s "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" company. The Metro people, as a matter of fact, sent a company on location last year to the same Payette River country where this year's crew went, but the earlier expedition was driven back by weather.

* * *

Even before that, Col. Tim McCoy had gone scouting for Indians to appear in the picture. McCoy went into a picture of his own after a few months of Indian research, however, and a New Yorker named Harold Weinberger took up the job. Mr. Weinberger traveled 9,000 miles by car and plane in seven weeks among the Nez Perces, Blackfeet, Colvilles, Umatillas, Okanagans, Kootenais, Bannocks, and Shoshones of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana. The Indians played residents of St. Francis in the movie during the Rogers raid.

Conditions on this particular location weren't of the easiest—though he is a rare Hollywood resident who will not jump at the chance of one of these trips. The swamps and lakes of the Payette River country in Idaho are beautiful, if you're there for a vacation. The company of players and extras in "Northwest Passage" found the region almost as hazardous and arduous, to their unaccustomed muscles, as the Rogers irregulars must have found the original journey. There was, at any rate, a good deal of floundering about, and many a Hollywood ranger who never had encountered such treacherous footing before disappeared in water or swamp—only to be pulled out soaked to the skin and sent hustling back to camp to get into dry things. A wringer was kept in continuous operation on the back of a truck, squeezing water out of Rangers' buckskins. And the temperature of the water in the river, which they had to cross in the form of a human chain in one sequence in the picture, was exactly 36 degrees.

* * *

The actors were housed in some 40 log cabins along the Payette Lake shore, and the usual makeup, wardrobe, property, electrical, paint, and mechanical departments went into tents of their own. The sets were among the most ambitious built recently for such a venture. The Indian village of St. Francis covered 10 acres on the upper Payette shore, and in the end more than 100 buildings were erected in a 40-acre clearing, only to be burned for the picture. Movie savings and shortcuts aren't so easy when you are to burn the buildings as they are for ordinary sets. The four walls of a burning building can be properly represented only by four burning walls, and no one has yet discovered a way of doing it otherwise.

Earliest call for a location crew comes about 4:30 a. m., and not, as for vacationists, around 8 or 9 in the morning. At 5:30 a fire siren sounds the first call for breakfast. Stars and director, of course—Spencer Tracy, Robert Young, Walter Brennan, King Vidor—may sleep until about 6. Makeup is at 7, and by 8 the company is before the cameras completely costumed and equipped with flintlocks, bayonets, tomahawks, blanket rolls, knapsacks, knives, belts, powder horns, and provision bags. A company breaks for about an hour at noon for a cold box lunch, and gets back to work on the dot, staying at it until 6, and sometimes even later when there is good light.

Some of the actors received Indian names from the 350 Indians who comprised the native contingent. Tracy became Elk-Lee Mustyeen Tewat, meaning, according to the reports drifting back, Many-Faces-Medicine-Man. Young was Waptas Pee-Wup-Tse-Yow Kuh-Ihn, or War-Eagle-Child. Brennan became Khu-Holk Tahk-Khas-Khas-Win, or Battle-Scarred-Buffalo. King Vidor was, aptly enough, Suhk-La-Tumo Hee-Sees-Khey-Nin, meaning Owl-Who-Watches-the-Sun. Weinberger wanted a name, too, so they finally agreed to call him Kitskitstomaputsayakayakaya, a little word meaning simply White Eagle.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Drums Along the Mohawk—Capitol (Arlington) and Brookline Village (Brookline).

The Under-Pup—Allston (Allston).

The Mill on the Floss—University (Cambridge).

Mr. Smith Goes to Washington—Dorchester (Dorchester), Strand (Waverly) and Stand (Quincy).

They Shall Have Music—Bellevue (Roslindale) and Capitol (Everett).

First Love—Medford (Medford).

Babes in Arms — Coolidge (Watertown) and Lexington (Lexington).

What a Life—Fellsway (Medford).

Platform Seats For Busch-Serkin

All regular seats have been sold for the series of four chamber music concerts in Jordan Hall, sponsored by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Eighty more seats are being provided on the platform to take care of the overflow.

Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin open the series on Jan. 17 with a violin-piano recital. The other artists scheduled are the Kolisch Quartet, the Griller Quartet (to be heard for the first time in Boston), and the Sanromá-Burgin-Bedetti Trio.

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The Home Forum

The Little Trails

WE HAD FOLLOWED the Oregon Trail that summer; followed it from its starting point at Westport—now Kansas City—up the long reaches of the Platte until that curious river narrows to a swift stream between deep-cut, treeless banks, and out across the breath-taking distances and altitudes of Wyoming to the Snake river. There, we said, was a trail that altered the destiny of a continent; that, in a brief thirty years, wrote itself as indelibly into history as other roads that have endured for centuries.

Returning to the East, we stopped in the Western Kansas community where my parents homesteaded in the days before it was the "dust bowl," but was referred to, not less significantly, as "west of the dead line"; a phrase which, in earlier use in Texas, meant that troops did not guard the region west of the hundredth meridian, but in our time and country merely indicated that drought would prevent any permanent settlement of the land.

* * *

As I stood in the yard of an old neighbor and looked around, the view seemed to mock this prophecy. As far as the eye could see in any direction, there was no untilled ground. The dust banks, thrown up by the great storms of the early thirties, had been leveled out, leaving the rich black soil which was stripped across quarter sections in hundred-yard-wide ribbons of summer fallow, with ridges thrown up on the contours like a vast picture puzzle, to hinder blowing. There had been a shower the night before; and my host was out, with a dammer hitched behind his tractor, stirring up clods and stopping the furrows with small dams before the smooth surface of the fields had time to dry and allow the wind a clean sweep.

My hostess led me to a corner of the yard, which they have taken some pains to keep in buffalo grass as a memento of the early days. There, still visible, in spite of the dust that had blown, were deep ruts overgrown with grass.

"This is all that is left of the old trail we used to take to the county seat when this was all in sod," she explained. "You remember, we used to live two miles south; and, when we moved the house up here, I asked Will to include the old road in the yard. I like to think about it sometimes, and remember the look of the prairie as it was then."

* * *

For some reason—perhaps the wind was too strong in my face—my eyes misted, so that the road and the fields and the Chinese elms in the yard faded away. Our road had been west of this, and had joined the main trail farther on. But I remembered it well; and I knew that it was now lost to everything but memory, for no one has preserved a piece of it in a yard. The roads now follow section lines, as precisely as if they had been laid out with a carpenter's square, and nowhere could a wagon trail meander across a section, turning aside for a swale or skirting along a draw for the best crossing place.

This cannot rightly be regretted, for it was a long and weary way to the county seat in a lumber wagon; and teams and men, who started out fresh in the dawn, came back weary under the starlight. But it was not all plodding, as Robert Louis Stevenson fancied life in this plains country where he saw "an empty sky, an empty earth . . . one quarter of the universe laid bare in all its gauntness."

* * *

There was the look of the prairie; and that was something that no one who had once seen it was likely to forget, even though there was little enough that could be told of it: only the curled buffalo grass under the wheels, the golden brown bunch grass and the reeds in the swales, the cactus and the hardy wild flowers in their season and the shadows of clouds racing across the plain. And there were the little trails that led to homestead shanty doors, and that shaped a nation as surely as the great Overland Trail we had followed.

It was heralded as a mark of progress when the plow bit across the first of the trails; and, even when half of them were gone, few remarked it except to grumble at having to drive around the square. Now they are all gone, except here and there one that has left ruts close beside a house, and some that live in the memories of those who have traveled them.

MARY ZIRKLE

Photograph by Courtesy of the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition, New York World's Fair, to The Christian Science Monitor

A LADY READING, BY VITTORE CARPACCIO

VITTORE CARPACCIO (1455-1526) was one of the most skilled and devoted disciples of the Venetian master, Gentile Bellini. He is best known for the "St. Ursula" series which he painted, among which "The Dream of St. Ursula" is the most popular.

This portrait, "A Lady Reading," is in the collection of pictures and sculptures presented to the new Gallery of Art in Washington by Mr. Samuel H. Kress. The portrait resembles closely a figure in the Carpaccio "Nativity of the Virgin" in the Bergamo Museum. It is Venetian in amplitude and splendor.

"The fact concerning error"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE UNACQUAINTED WITH the teachings of Christian Science sometimes may be puzzled by the assertion that discordant conditions are untrue or unreal. However, authority for this denial is found in the words of Christ Jesus, who, referring to evil or "devil," said (John 8:44): "He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it." No denial of error could be more sweeping. And it is in this sense of its unlikeness to Truth that Christian Science shows error or discord to have no reality, because it is not of Truth. Of this, Mary Baker Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 92), "Until the fact concerning error—namely, its nothingness—appears, the moral demand will not be met, and the ability to make nothing of error will be wanting."

There must be, however, a foundation on which to base the denial of error, and this foundation is established in the teachings of Christ Jesus and Christian Science, which reveal the supremacy of Spirit, God. To spiritual reason it is clear that the allness or supremacy of God, good, precludes the possibility of any real existence apart from God and that which He creates. Nevertheless, to human sense the appearance of sin, disease, and death seems to compel the admission that these errors have reality and are either created or permitted by that power which is above and beyond the human. These things cannot be explained by human reasoning, for understanding is needed, an understanding of God as infinite divine Principle. By understanding alone can proof of the rightness of this teaching be established.

One cannot truly understand that good is infinite without also discerning that evil is unreal—nothingness. Of this, Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 334): "Can belief destroy belief? No: understanding is required to do this. By the substitution of Truth demonstrated, Science remedies the ills of material beliefs." And the question in a preceding paragraph, "Why do Christian Scientists treat disease *as* disease, since there is no disease?" she answers by saying: "This is done only as one gives the lie to a lie because it is a lie, without one word of Truth in it. You must find error to be *nothing;* then, and *only* then, do you handle it in Science."

Therefore, any least demonstration of the truth of being in the healing of sin or disease proves, in its measure, the allness of good and the nothingness of evil. To illustrate: one who for some time had been annoyed by a discordant physical condition found the condition becoming aggravated. On searching his own thought, he saw that he had admitted a sense of deep depression on account of an injury wrought by another. There was no way in which the wrong could be amended, for the seeming loss was complete. There was, however, a way in which the mental suffering could be abolished. This result the student determined to achieve because of his love for Truth. He resolved that, whatever the outward conditions might be, henceforth there should remain in his own thought no depressing resentment. The rectification required valiant effort to realize the truth of the allness of God as the only Mind. Spiritual peace followed this effort, and within a short time the discordant physical condition had disappeared. In this specific case the nothingness of error was proved. And a healed friendship was established.

One who has, even once, conquered his own troubled thinking on the basis of the allness of God, good, and the falsity or nothingness of error, whatever the outward conditions may be, has indeed found a "pearl of great price" (Matthew 13:46). He knows, however, that one demonstration of the Truth of being is not enough, and that he must pursue his application of this rule of true thinking until, ultimately, whatever errors of belief disturb his own thinking shall have been overcome. This continuous effort to entertain mentally only the assurance of infinite good constitutes the practical application of Christian Science. It is the way in which all wrong or sinful thinking and physical suffering is overcome. The way is open to everyone who will seek to understand the teaching of Christian Science, and it can be immediately adopted and continuously pursued. And in accordance with one's faithfulness in practice one certainly feels the benefit of accepting this true teaching in a better sense of health and in more harmonious conditions in all his affairs.

Referring to Jesus' manner of healing, Mrs. Eddy says (Christian Science *versus* Pantheism, pp. 5, 6): "Jesus treated the lie summarily. He denied it, cast it out of mortal mind, and thus healed sickness and sin. His treatment of evil and disease, Science will restore and establish,—first, because it was more effectual than all other means; and, second, because evil and disease will never disappear in any other way." Christian Science has thus revealed the divine Principle and its rules whereby each one who seeks the way of right thinking and living can prove for himself and others the fact of God's omnipotence and "the fact concerning error—namely, its nothingness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Ante Meridiem

Eleven struck just now.
Each full bell dropped
Like fruit into the morning nearly over.
The chime was rounded, rich and sweet as
clover.
And when the ringing of the hours had
stopped
It seemed as if a bough
Of golden apples, ripened in the sun,
Shook loose each globe, shook loose and sent
it rolling
Along the belfry parapet, cajoling
Whatever stood aloof with lifted brow.
I felt each separate sound
A thing complete
Yet not identified if separated
Out of the group of other tones related.
And all came to the ground,
To me, intense, tongue-bound.

PEARL STRACHAN

Italian Coast Holiday

THE LIGHT IS dazzling as I throw open the shutters of my room. Below lies the sea, serene in its morning glory. Nobody is astir. I step out on to the balcony facing the mountains and see a mass of gray olive trees, with here and there a dark cypress and an occasional palm tree surmounting the red-tiled roof of a hillside villa.

There are sounds from the kitchen and, leaning forward, I see a peasant woman carrying a basket of peaches on her head. She is followed by the baker with his long loaves in a basket. I descend to breakfast and am greeted by the cheerful "Buon giorno" that I am to hear so often.

* * *

Before long I find myself on the beach, lolling lazily in a deck-chair. Children shout around me and continue their endless emptying of the sea into the sand. One round-headed little fellow rolls and splashes like a fish in the shallow water. The bright colors of the beach costumes are accentuated by the strong sunlight.

The sun produces a pleasant state of somnolence and, through my dark glasses, I am but half-conscious of the passage of numerous pairs of feet—the view being truncated by my sun hat. The soft roll of the surf, combined with the flowing babble of Italian voices, increases my "disposition of sleep." At last I give up the effort to produce coherence from a microscopic knowledge of the language. Darkness overtakes me.

* * *

I awake suddenly to hear a news vendor calling "La Stampa," "Il Popolo"; so, shaking off the sand and my laziness, I leave the shore and climb the neighboring hill to survey this little place on the Ligurian coast, lying so close beside the sea. In the background Diano Castello tops the hill, its red-roofed houses glowing warmly in the sun; while further along the coast is the fascinating little village of Cervo, perched perilously on the mountainside. The only approach to Cervo is by steps cut in the rock, and my host tells me that there are still evidences of an early Turkish invasion. Behind lie the hills, sun-drenched; in front, the blue Mediterranean.

* * *

It is now evening. Darkness has fallen swiftly, like an enveloping cloak. The air is soft and full of perfume. Through the trees, I hear the soft splash of the waves and an occasional snatch of full-throated song as some nocturnal travelers descend the hill from Imperia. The children's singing game is interrupted by voices calling: "Ettore! Ricardo! Maria!" Requests for longer play in the mysterious darkness, preceded by pleading: "Mama, Mamina," are gently suppressed, and soon there is complete silence.

The lights of Cervo glimmer in the distance. A fisherman's lamp illumines a patch of sea. The moon rides serenely in an unbroken expanse of intense blue. A soft voice greets me: "Buona sera." With silent footsteps, I climb to my room to listen from my balcony to the stillness of the night.

J. M. G.

Cycling to Cetinje

EVERY HOUR along the road to Kotor unfolds a fresh pageant of grandeur. Like a hem for the water, the coastal road follows each jagged indentation of the shore, until, to avoid tracing out in exactitude the innumerable creeks and inlets at the entrance to Kotor Bay, it takes its own line in a bold sweep inland.

As I rode, there came into view across the channel clustered townships of thumbnail size beside the background of mountain crags. I seemed to be cycling among a towering company of fellow peaks. . . .

Leaving Kotor the town, I climbed and climbed and climbed along Europe's most wonderful highway into the Black Mountains of lovely Montenegro. First the bay gradually receded as the early gradients swept inland, then the spur which shelters the town at its foot jumped right away from the main mountain mass, and soon there were karst crags above and below. I cycled past the disused customs house, built perilously on a rock ledge which was once the boundary line between Serbia and Montenegro: a sentinel house overlooking all Kotor Bay. . . .

I did not linger before beginning the descent into Cetinje, once the royal capital of Montenegro. The karst whizzed past, and then fresh green fields spread over the land: strips between grey rocks at first, then broader slabs of pasture, relegating the rock to the infrequency of isolated outcrops until a white ribbon of road, cleaving the verdured plain, dashed straight as a knife, and as straight as my hurrying cycle, over the remaining hour's distance into Cetinje. — W. PAPEL HAMSHER, in "The Balkans by Bicycle." (London: Witherby.)

"Il fatto concernente l'errore"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

QUELLI CHE NON SONO FAMILIARI cogli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana a volte possono rimanere perplessi di fronte all'asserzione che le condizioni discordanti sono false o irreali. Tuttavia l'autorità per questo diniego si trova nelle parole di Cristo Gesù che, alludendo al male o "diavolo", disse (Giovanni 8:44): "Egli è stato omicida fin dal principio e non si è attenuto alla verità, perchè non c'è verità in lui. Quando parla il falso, parla del suo, perchè è bugiardo e padre della menzogna". Nessun diniego dell'errore potrebbe essere più inclusivo. Ed è in questo senso della sua dissimiglianza dalla Verità che la Scienza Cristiana mostra che l'errore o la discordia non hanno realtà, perchè esso non è della Verità. Mary Baker Eddy dice di questo (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, pag. 92), "Finchè il fatto concernente l'errore—cioè la sua nullità—non apparisce, la richiesta morale non sarà soddisfatta, e l'abilità di render nullo l'errore mancherà."

Vi deve essere tuttavia un fondamento sul quale basare il diniego dell'errore, e questo fondamento viene stabilito negli insegnamenti di Cristo Gesù e della Scienza Cristiana, che rivelano la supremazia dello Spirito, Dio. Per la ragione spirituale è chiaro che la totalità o supremazia di Dio, il bene, preclude la possibilità di qualsiasi esistenza reale separata da Dio e da ciò che Egli crea. Tuttavia, per il senso umano, l'apparenza del peccato, della malattia e della morte sembra di forzare l'ammissione che questi errori hanno realtà e sono o creati o permessi da quel potere che è più alto ed al di là dell'umano. Queste cose non possono essere spiegate dal ragionamento umano, poichè occorre l'intendimento, un intendimento di Dio quale Principio divino, infinito. Soltanto per mezzo dell'intendimento si può stabilire la prova che questo insegnamento è giusto.

Non si può veramente comprendere che il bene è infinito senza discernere anche che il male è irreale—nullità. Mrs. Eddy dice di questo (*Miscellaneous Writings*, pag. 334): "Può la credenza distruggere la credenza? No: occorre l'intendimento per far questo. Colla sostituzione della Verità dimostrata, la Scienza rimedia i malanni delle credenze materiali". Ed alla domanda in un paragrafo precedente: "Perchè gli Scientisti Cristiani trattano la malattia *come* malattia, giacchè non vi è malattia?" essa risponde dicendo: "Questo viene fatto soltanto per dare di bugiarda a una bugia; perchè è una bugia, non vi è una parola di Verità. Dovete trovare che l'errore non è altro che *nulla;* allora, e *soltanto* allora, lo potete trattare nella Scienza".

Perciò qualsiasi minima dimostrazione della verità dell'essere nel sanare il peccato o la malattia dimostra, nella sua misura, la totalità del bene e la nullità del male. Per esempio: un individuo che per qualche tempo era stato annoiato da una condizione fisica discordante trovò che la condizione andava aggravandosi. Nell'investigare il proprio pensiero, egli si avvide di avere ammesso un senso di profondo avvilimento a causa di un'ingiuria fatta da un altro. Non vi era modo di rimediare al torto, poichè la perdita apparente era completa. Vi era però un modo di abolire la sofferenza mentale. Lo studente decise di raggiungere questo risultato a causa del suo amore per la Verità. Egli decise che, qualunque fossero le condizioni esterne, d'allora in poi non vi doveva rimanere nel suo pensiero alcun risentimento deprimente. La rettificazione richiese uno sforzo eroico per rendersi conto della verità che la totalità di Dio è l'unica Mente. La pace spirituale seguì questo sforzo, e in breve tempo la condizione fisica discordante sparì. In questo caso specifico la nullità dell'errore fu dimostrata. Ed un'amicizia guarita fu stabilita.

Un individuo che, anche una sola volta, ha conquistato il proprio pensiero turbato sulla base della totalità di Dio, il bene, e la falsità o nullità dell'errore, qualunque siano le condizioni esterne, ha invero trovato una "perla di gran prezzo" (Matteo 13:46). Egli sa, tuttavia, che una sola dimostrazione della verità dell'essere non basta, e che egli deve continuare l'applicazione di questa regola di vero pensare sino a che, alla fine, qualunque errore di credenza che disturba il suo pensiero sarà stato superato. Questo sforzo continuo di albergare mentalmente soltanto la cortezza del bene infinito costituisce l'applicazione pratica della Scienza Cristiana. È la via nella quale ogni pensiero sbagliato o peccaminoso, ed ogni sofferenza fisica, vengono superati. La via è aperta ad ognuno che cerca di capire l'insegnamento della Scienza Cristiana, e può essere adottata immediatamente e seguita continuamente. E secondo la propria fedeltà nella pratica, uno certamente ne prova il benefizio accettando questo vero insegnamento, in un migliore senso di salute ed in condizioni più armoniose in tutti i suoi affari.

Alludendo al modo delle guarigioni di Gesù, Mrs. Eddy dice (*Christian Science versus Pantheism*, pagg. 5, 6): "Gesù trattò la bugia con giudizio sommario. La negò, la scacciò dalla mente mortale, ed in tal modo guarì la malattia ed il peccato. La Scienza ristorerà e stabilirà il suo trattamento del male e dell'infermità,—in primo luogo, perchè fu più efficace di tutti gli altri mezzi; ed in secondo luogo, perchè il male e l'infermità non spariranno mai in nessun' altro modo". La Scienza Cristiana ha in tal modo rivelato il divino Principio e le sue regole per le quali chiunque cerca la via del giusto pensare e vivere, può dimostrare per sè stesso e per gli altri il fatto dell'onnipotenza di Dio ed "il fatto concernente l'errore—cioè la sua nullità".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Royal Desire for Domesticity

BUT THE DESIRE for remote domesticity grew. Osborne was too easily accessible, the Isle of Wight was almost suburban, and she (Queen Victoria) wanted some wilder and more untrammelled home. She rented a small Highland Castle at Balmoral on Deeside: the distance from London was an advantage rather than otherwise. Here she could live the simple life with him and the children among glens and lochs and mountains. There was deer-stalking for Albert, who made an exception in favour of that form of sport, which he found fatiguing but most interesting. For herself there were visits to the crofters with presents of tea and petticoats, and there were picnics on the hill, and they made great excursions to the wildest unpopulated districts, staying incognito in country inns with only a lady and gentleman in attendance, and dining off skinny chickens. Sometimes they were identified and that was great fun, too; in her diary which rivals that of Pepys for sheer sincerity and gusto, the Queen gleefully records an occasion when their hosts discovered who she was and were frightened out of their wits. That innocent pleasure never failed her, the fun of being incognito was not complete unless after a while there came disclosure; lacking that, it was like a play in which the high-born heroine takes a situation as housemaid, and remains permanently unidentified. But soon old Balmoral Castle became too small for the growing family. She and Albert had each a private sitting-room, but there were only two reception-rooms in the house, a dining-room and a billiard-room, and the Minister in attendance had to do his work in his bedroom. She purchased it with an estate of 25,000 acres, and Albert planned yet another Paradise for her. Down came the little Scotch Castle and in its place there rose from his architectural designs a more royal abode built of granite, and bristling with turrets and monograms. It was all Albert's creation, and in their picnics and great expeditions and their intercourse with the Highlanders the Queen passed the happiest months of the year. The new Castle was ready for habitation in 1855, and, like Osborne, was the Queen's personal possession, and its woods and forests were uncontrolled by any meddlesome Governmental Department.

Prince Albert had a great gift for organization. He had put a stop to the prodigiously wasteful house-keeping in the Royal Palaces, and during these years the Queen had kept up the due splendour of the Crown, purchased two large estates at Osborne and Balmoral, building and furnishing thereon family residences, and had magnificently entertained many Royal visitors from foreign countries without asking the country to contribute to that great expense: all had been paid out of the Civil List. — From "Queen Victoria's Daughters," by E. F. BENSON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Chair Stock Mill

Chugging away—sawing away,
Working away with a will,
There's no place more inviting
Than the old Chair Stock Mill.

Humming away—seeming to say:
"More wood, more wood, more wood."
The saws, the lathes, and all machines
Demand to be understood.

Purring away—tireless all day,
Big wheels, pulleys, and cogs,
Making spokes in pairs; rungs for chairs
Turned from the great birch logs.

Humming away—music for aye,
A symphony at my will
As they take the yellow birch away
Down at the Chair Stock Mill.

JULIA CHENEY

Pine Trees

The pines
Are sighing now
For, even on tip-toe,
With fingers tensed, they cannot reach
The stars.

FLORENCE WIGHTMAN ROWLAND

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1940

Social Needs Are Found Vital to Housing Plans

"Shelter is not the whole of the Federal Housing program," declared Howard L. White, Assistant Chief of Tenant Relations USHA, at the Hotel Bellevue today.

"If we are to create improved communities we must recognize, and plan in terms of, the needs and restrictions of the low-income families which cannot be met without public aid," Mr. White told the Regional Housing Conference at the last morning session of the week-long meeting.

Citing security, shelter, health, education, and recreation as inseparable basic human needs which must be considered in any program to aid the low-income group, the speaker said Housing Authorities must provide a regular plan under trained supervision to see that these needs are provided for.

Pointing out that the families moving into housing projects need the same health, recreation, education, library, and welfare services they received in their old neighborhood, Mr. White said the co-operation of social agencies providing these services should be encouraged.

"Agencies rendering these services often assume that people moving into housing projects no longer need them. If the new housing community is to succeed in its aim of a better community life it must retain the valuable aid of these agencies," he said.

The problem of juvenile delinquency indicates the need for these services, Mr. White declared. No single cause for juvenile delinquency has been found, he explained, but experts are agreed that inadequate, unsafe, insanitary houses in badly planned neighborhoods and lack of opportunity to participate in creative and constructive recreation are factors.

The removal of the first factor by improved housing leaves still the important need for trained recreational leadership. This can be achieved by co-operation with the social agencies equipped to give such leadership, he said.

There is no room for paternalism in the community activities of a housing project according to Anna Comerford, Management Assistant in Social and Recreational Activities at Boston's Old Harbor Village.

"We do not try to tell people what to do," she said, "but merely guide and encourage them in the right sort of community activity."

Old Harbor Village with some 2,000 children has been successful in maintaining, with the aid of interested mothers and fathers, several boy and girl scout troops which are providing satisfactory recreational opportunities for a large proportion of the juvenile population, Miss Comerford said.

Kenmore Square Hums Anew With Traffic Channels Opened

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Kenmore Square is staging a comeback.

Since the trolley tracks were placed below the road surface and the elevated station in the center of the Square was removed several years ago, this district is being referred to by business men as one of Boston's outstanding examples of "improved business with the removal of traffic hazards."

Ten years ago this was an automobile district, used car distributors and automobile accessories utilizing most of the buildings in the Square. The depression put most of them out of business. And the traffic of subsequent years has kept other companies from locating around the Square.

But all that has been changed with the ironing out of traffic wrinkles resulting from the removal of trolley tracks and the adjustment of the road space to traffic requirements. Last in a long list of new concerns leasing buildings in the district is the Glidden Company, national manufacturer and distributor of paints.

Other Kenmore Firms

Other companies settling in the Square since its traffic rehabilitation are the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, Upjohn Company, American Ice Company, Premier Vacuum Cleaners, Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company, and the National Vulcanized Fiber Company.

The Glidden Company is typical of those moving out of traffic centers into the revamped Kenmore Square. Formerly located in South Boston for many years, traffic drove the concern to seek breathing space for its customers at 650 Beacon Street, facing into Kenmore Square.

Nearly all of the new tenants in the square have come into buildings formerly occupied by the automobile trade, according to E. P. Currier, broker representing the Glidden Company. Meanwhile several other important leases for buildings in the district are said to be under way with the possibility that the Square may soon forget that there ever was a depression.

Philadelphian's Method

Several weeks ago, this column published an article under the heading: "Mr. Binns comes to town." It seems that the heading was just a rumor, and it was so noted in the article. But today we can say with assurance that Arthur C. Binns of Philadelphia, who bought up some obsolete dwellings at $200 apiece, and turned them into liveable low-rent homes for needy people, is coming to town.

Mr. Binns will speak before the Boston Real Estate Exchange on Jan. 18, telling Bostonians that under his direction more than $500,000 has been invested in run-down properties which through rehabilitation have produced a return of more than 10 per cent net, after depreciation charges of 5 per cent have been estimated.

Vacancies and losses on the properties, he said, have been less than 2 per cent and contrary to expectations of his opponents, Mr. Binns reported that only a low percentage of dwellers in his places have been unable to meet their small payments.

Mr. Binns' philosophy is wrapped up in the following parcel of words: "Home ownership for a vast number of low income families is impossible. Twenty-four per cent of all families have an annual income of more than $2,000. Yet 95 per cent of all houses are being built to sell for more than $4,000 or beyond the reach of the bulk of Americans. Rental housing for low income groups is the answer to this problem."

Apartment Garage Law

The City of Newton has just taken the unprecedented step in New England of compelling provisons for garage parking as part of the construction of all future apartment houses. This is now law in Newton, as passed by the City Council and approved by the Mayor.

Tests Floor Heating

Down in Storrs, Conn., Dr. Raymond H. Wallace of the University of Connecticut converted a log cabin into a testing laboratory for proving the practicability of heating small structures by means of hot water "Thermo coils" imbedded in the floor, thus eliminating the basement and radiators.

The experiment thus far has proved theoretically sound as used in some factories throughout the United States, according to its orginator, but the crux of the application lies in whether adequate heat can be maintained in sub-zero weather. Dr. Wallace is trying out his experiment, but is equipping the hut temporarily with radiators.

The floor temperature necessary to produce a room temperature of 70 degrees in 10 below zero weather has been set at 85 degrees excepting for a two-foot border around the walls where the reading must be 100 degrees. Heat loss through the ground and other places is figured at 2 degrees.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain or snow, slightly warmer tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy; moderate easterly winds, shifting to westerly Saturday morning; lowest temperature tonight 32 to 36 degrees.

Maine: Light snow tonight and Saturday morning; slowly rising temperature tonight and in the east portion Saturday.

Vermont: Light snow with slowly rising temperature tonight; Saturday generally fair and slightly colder.

New Hampshire: Light snow tonight, probably ending Saturday morning; slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light rain or snow with slowly rising temperature tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh easterly winds becoming westerly Saturday morning; overcast weather with light rain or snow tonight, ending Saturday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	33	New Orleans	66	76
Chicago	30	36	New York	37	37
Denver	17	38	Philadelphia	34	35
Helena	16	23	Norfolk	37	40
Kansas City	7	37	St. Louis	26	40
Los Angeles	58	62	San Francisco	52	59
Miami	66	75	Washington	35	35
Minneapolis	-2	29			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 12.
B—Maximum, Jan. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:56 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Saturday, 1:27 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:02 p. m.

Harvardians Ask, What Is An Education?

Sharp disagreement between students and their teachers on the subject of what should constitute a Harvard education appears to be developing in Cambridge.

Currently under discussion by the College Administration and faculty is the report of a Student Council Committee which last year made several revolutionary proposals with a view to "reinstating liberal education in Harvard College."

It was the students' opinion that too much specialization is allowed and even encouraged by the College, and they asked for five broad introductory "survey" courses in natural science, the humanities, and the social sciences. These, they said, if required of all students, would give Harvard men "a common ground which educated men can share."

Now, in the current issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, the editors take these proposals apart. And the Bulletin is the semi-official publication of the University.

"This is a large order," the editorial declares, referring to the proposed institution of five survey courses. "It is not clear that such surveys by 'areas' have been successful in other colleges or do more than scrape the surface." The danger here is that postponement, sometimes into the junior year, of the necessary foundation courses for the chemist, or engineer, would be required, the editors continue, resulting in students' "skimming the headlines of knowledge" too long before "starting into the home-stretch of their training."

In reply, Phil C. Neal, President of the Student Council, declares that the problem of over-specialization is universally recognized, and that the critics of his scheme have no alternative to offer.

"After all, superficiality is relative," he pointed out. "The only real ground for the Bulletin's argument is that survey courses would be more superficial than the ones now given; and I don't think that conclusion is borne out by a study of the course syllabuses at the University of Chicago, for example.

"The Council's report had an answer, I think, when it said: 'We have heard the axiom concerning the danger of little knowledge; we are more impressed with the danger of no knowledge. A superficial liberal education is better than no liberal education.'"

Doyle to Resign State Position

J. Edwin Doyle, Director of the Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Compensation, will retire from service on Jan. 26 to return to his private position as Personnel Manager of the General Electric Company in Lynn.

Mr. Doyle, in making this announcement today, confirmed reports circulating around the State House for several days. The Unemployment Compensation Director assumed the position early in 1939 when Governor Saltonstall forced through the Legislature a bill reorganizing the Unemployment Compensation Commission and establishing a single executive to administer the affairs of the Division.

To Intently Split Infinitives Upheld

By the Associated Press

Storrs, Conn., Jan. 12

It's not "really wrong" to deliberately split an infinitive, Prof. James A. S. McPeek of the University of Connecticut counsels his students in an advanced writing course, but he adds that it's not a good thing to do because "people will criticize you and you won't be around to defend yourself."

The professor, a magna cum laude graduate of Harvard, said, however, that some of the world's greatest writers did not fear to employ the usually criticized construction.

He nominated Robert Browning as the champion infinitive splitter of them all, and said Thomas Hardy at least once performed the rather remarkable feat of employing a split infinitive within another split infinitive.

Private Cash to Rehabilitate Cambridge Slums

By a Staff Photographer

Where Rehousing Becomes a Private Job

Panorama shows slum properties on Gore Street, Cambridge, where the Community Resettlement Corporation is to provide modern low-rental homes. Below: One of slum dwellings in East Cambridge project.

Private Slum Housing Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

enterprise responding to the stimulus of Government housing."

Similar approval was given to Cambridge plans by John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, and Lawrence Raider, Manager of the Philadelphia Hill Creek Housing Project, who said that "Cambridge is introducing to New England for the first time a type of privately-instituted housing project which Arthur W. Binns of Philadelphia has already proved practical in our city."

Buying Old Property

The Cambridge project will copy the Binns theory in buying up antiquated properties at prices low enough to bring about modernization and still keep the rents down. A deposit has already been made on the 46,500 square feet of land and it is the intention of James J. Lawlor, President of the Corporation, to prove that this is not only an experiment in better housing, but that it can also be a profitable investment.

Forty-two low-rent units will be constructed to include 20 four-room apartments, 12 three-room, and two two-room units at rents ranging from $15 to $20 a month. Families living in the old buildings are now paying about the same rents with a few more rooms.

There will be no luxuries such as central heating, in the new project. Apartments will be heated by individual units utilizing the latest type of gas equipment. Waste in razing properties will be reduced to a minimum through the utilization of every available construction unit in the old buildings.

If this project proves successful, the Corporation promises to follow through with several more located in various slum centers.

Cox Mentioned for Maine Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Latest developments brought the report Jan. 12 that Oscar Cox, assistant to the General Counsel of the Treasury Department, is under consideration for appointment to the First Circuit Court of Appeals to fill the vacancy in that court that is expected to be brought about by the resignation of Judge Scott Wilson of Maine.

Mr. Cox is a native of Portland, Maine, and has held his post at the Treasury for about two years.

President Roosevelt Jan. 11 nominated District Judge John C. Mahoney of Rhode Island to fill the existing vacancy on the Circuit Court caused by retirement of Judge James H. Morton, Jr., of Massachusetts.

William Youngman of Massachusetts, Assistant Counsel of the Federal Power Policy Committee here, and son of the one-time Republican Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, is also being considered along with Mr. Cox for the second expected vacancy on the Circuit Court. It is indicated that Democratic National Committeeman F. Harold DuBord of Maine is no longer seriously regarded for this post.

Shoe Union Head Resigns

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 12 (AP)—Walter V. Risley, President of the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen since 1936, resigned today, effective Jan. 23, to take up a position as Federal wage and hour inspector. A special election will be held in February to choose his successor.

Waltham Tries Volunteer Safe Traffic Plan

A six-months campaign against traffic violations opened in Waltham today, when the Waltham Safety Council, a volunteer organization comprising 86 persons, appealed to citizens to keep the town's business district a safe place in which to drive one's car and shop. The President of the new organization is Alec R. Smith. Women as well as men may join. Ten have already done so. One has been appointed secretary, Miss Marcella L. Lawless.

A plan of action was arranged at a meeting held in the Waltham Library last night, Harry Starr presiding. It is expected that there will be 50 active workers among the volunteers. The program, based on an idea that was tried in Newton the first six months of 1939, has been developed by an Accident Facts Committee, organized in November, of which Charles F. Bowers is Chairman.

A committee of the Council known as the Vigilantes, headed by Ellsworth S. Harding, assumes the duty of reporting traffic violations. Most common violations noted are failure to stop when lights change, running through red light, ignoring stop signs, speed at intersections, or around a curve at night when visibility is poor, and double parking.

Pedestrians are at fault, too, according to Mr. Bowers. "Particularly old people," he said. "They rarely stop to estimate the speed at which an auto is going, even if they do happen to think to look up and down the street."

What the Council plans is to compile statistics regarding accidents and violations, in order to know which are the worst and where they occur most frequently. It has no connection with the police or with the Registry of Motor Vehicles. On the cards which the Vigilantes use, information will be recorded as to where specifically a violation is noted, license number of the car, and whether or not a policeman is in the vicinity at the time.

N. H. Delegate Favors Third Term

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12 (AP)—Rudolph G. Cartier, of Rochester, filed as a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention today, pledged to President Roosevelt's nomination for a third term.

Mr. Cartier's filing marked the opening in the entire country of declarations of candidates to the Democratic and Republican National Conventions.

Three Republicans filed as delegates-at-large, all unpledged. They were: Senator Styles Bridges, Gov. Francis P. Murphy, and Charles E. Carroll, former Mayor of Laconia.

Mail Forgetters: Take Note of This

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 12 (AP)—A man walking down Main Street put his hand in his pocket and stopped suddenly.

"Oh," he exclaimed, "here's a letter my wife gave me to mail two days ago!"

Who was he?

Robert A. Houston—Assistant Postmaster.

Witness in Dog Racing Probe Held for Perjury

A witness in the Federal Grand Jury investigation of income tax returns of Massachusetts dog race operators was arrested early this afternoon on a charge of perjury, and held in $25,000 bail by a United States Commissioner.

The witness was Walter T. Mason, of Boston, an employee of the Bristol County Kennel Club, which conducts dog racing at a track in Dighton.

He pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Commissioner Howard W. Robins.

Mr Mason was arrested on a complaint issued by Henry M. Leen, Assistant United States Attorney, who has been presenting witnesses to the Grand Jury during the past two weeks. The complaint charged that Mr. Mason made statements to the Grand Jury this morning which he knew to be false.

The complaint said that Mr. Mason was testifying in connection with an alleged violation of the income tax laws, "to wit, evasion of income taxes by one James J. Egan." Mr. Egan is a stockholder in the Bristol County Kennel Club.

In the complaint were given the questions asked Mr. Mason before the Grand Jury this morning, the first of which were:

"Did you get $6,500 from James J. Eagan in 1935?" "Yes."

"And did you keep that money yourself?" "I did."

"And returned no part of it to them?" "No part of it."

In addressing the Commissioner, Mr. Leen said he had failed to receive co-operation from any of the witnesses in the inquiry so far and that he felt a prosecution on a perjury charge would serve as a warning to other witnesses.

Profits ranging up o 1,500 and 1,800 per cent have been earned by the Bristol County Kennel Club, which conducts dog races at the Dighton, Mass., track, Federal officials who are investigating the income of track operators, declared today.

Such profits have been earned even in years, like last year, when the track pleaded to a legislative committee that it couldn't stand higher taxation and so obtained a virtual exemption from a tax boost imposed on the rival track, the agents said.

Light was thrown on the incomes of dog racing and its attendant pari-mutuel betting as a Federal Grand Jury completed its second week of inquiry, with the aid of officials of the Intelligence Unit of the United States Treasury Department, into charges of underpayment of taxes on these incomes.

Plans called for a recess by the Jury today until next Tuesday

Total dividends paid out by the Bristol County Kennel group in the five years that race gambling has been legalized in Massachusetts totaled approximately $227,000, investigators asserted. This sum was paid out on 4,740 shares of common stock, the 1,000 shares of preferred having been retired within the first year, it was stated.

The dividend rate in 1936 was 1,500 per cent, according to Federal informants, who have examined the books of the Club; 1,800 per cent in 1937; nothing in 1938; and 1,500 per cent in 1939, when the subject of dog-race taxation (lower in proportion to earnings than horse-race taxation) was at issue before the Legislature.

Investigators said that records showed that half of the original shares were owned by a group headed by Edward J. O'Hare, Chicago gambling promoter, who was slain there last November. The other half was owned by a former Boston man and persons associated with him.

Earth's Sea Bulges Explained

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12—Abandoned sea beaches, bars, and cliffs that are today far above high tide level and in some cases distant from the shore on the west coast of Newfoundland, are believed by Prof. R. F. Flint of Yale University to be the result of the earth's crust budging upward out of the sea.

"The crust bulged when melting of the thick cover of glacier ice removed the heavy load under which it had been depressed," he said, summarizing a report he gave at the Minneapolis meeting of the Geological Society of America recently. "The amount of bulging tells us roughly the relative thickness of the ice that had been there. Since the old beaches rise toward the northwest, away from Newfoundland and toward Labrador, it seems likely that the glacier was not a relatively small ice cap centered in Newfoundland, but instead the margin of a big North American ice sheet centered near Hudson Bay."

The beaches must have been horizontal when they were formed at or near the shore of the still depressed land, according to Professor Flint and the bulging has taken place during the last few tens of thousands of years although not at a uniform rate.

The highest points showing evidence of shore line action is very indistinctly recorded, but a lower strand line, cutting the latest glacial deposits and rising northwestward, is well marked. Strand lines in intermediate positions are very weak, but wave-cut benches are well developed at present sea level.

These facts indicate upwarping following deglaciation, the movement having been interrupted by one long pause and followed by another pause at present sea level.

Similar beaches visible today in the White Mountains of New England are believed to have originated likewise in glacial times.

Snow, Rain, Slush; Maybe Sun Sunday

Indoor sports and recreations seem to be indicated for Greater Boston folk this week end, by forecasts of the Boston Weather Bureau.

Snowfall, alternating with rain, is expected to continue until tonight with temperatures in the metropolitan area remaining steady at around 33 degrees—a point productive of somewhat slippery slush on highways.

Skies will clear during the night, it was forecast, but moderate temperatures will continue until tomorrow afternoon, when the mercury will begin a gentle fall.

George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, set 400 men to work today, plowing intersections and cross-walks and sanding streets in hilly sections. There was not enough snow, he said, to make it necessary to begin regular snow removal work.

In the western part of the Commonwealth, according to James Lawrence, Maintenance Engineer of the State Department of Public Works, snowfall had reached as much as four inches. He reported that 200 trucks and 500 men were put to work today sanding intersections, curves and hilly stretches on highways.

Mission Hill Tavern Opposed

Joint protests were made by housing officials, clergy and school officials at a hearing yesterday before the Boston Licensing Board against the establishment of a tavern at 127 Conant Street, Roxbury, close to the new Mission Hill housing project.

Lewis H. Weinstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel and counsel for the Boston Housing Authority, said that the proposed tavern would be only 250 feet from the $6,000,000 housing project on which work is now proceeding. Since the housing development will provide for 1,000 families, including about 1,700 children, the members of the Authority, Mr. Weinstein said, voted unanimously to oppose the licensing of the proposed tavern.

The licensing case was reopened yesterday on application of the clergy of the Mission Church, after a license for the sale of hard liquor and beer had been granted. Patrick and Annie T. Carroll, the license holders, told the Board that after getting the license they entered into a 10-year lease of the premises and arranged for renovation.

Frederick S. Martin, Sub-Master of the Martin School, recorded the opposition of the Principal, Charles M. Lamprey, and that of William H. J. Kennedy, President of Boston Teachers College.

Goes to New York

Worcester Art Museum

Francis Henry Taylor

Director of the Worcester Art Museum for eight years, who has been appointed Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

[Details on Page 1.]

Malden's Mayor Approves Beano

Despite the protests of civic groups and ministers in Malden to beano games, Mayor William A. Hastings decided today that the issuance of licenses in the city should be permitted. Licenses will be issued on Monday to the Elks, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Jewish War Veterans, the Disabled American Veterans, and the Fraternal and Charitable Associates, the six organizations which are operating beano games in Malden.

Each of these six beano operators will be required to pay $15 a day to the city for their permits, the Mayor's secretary said. The money will be turned over to the Welfare Department of Malden, he added.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Everything's on Ice," with Irene Dare. 1:45, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Coolidge Corner—
"Winter Carnival," 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Also "Daytime Wife," featuring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:35, 6:55, 10:15.

Exeter—
"Rulers of the Sea," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 2, 5, 8. Also "Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
Sonja Henie in "Everything Happens at Night." Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount: 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Emergency Squad," with Louise Campbell and William Henry. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest," 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Information Please," 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 4:50, 7:20, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Cafe Hostess," with Preston Foster and Ann Dvorak. 10:35 a. m., 2:30, 6:20, 10:15. Also "South of the Border," with Gene Autry. Stage: The Three Sailors, Gloria Blake, Reynolds & White. 1:20, 5:15, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time Films," "Quaint St. Augustine," "French Expedition to the East Coast of Greenland," "Remember Those Three Bear Cubs," "Pete Smith—How to Carve a Turkey," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Winter Carnival." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinee 1:30; evenings, 8. (All seats reserved). Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m., and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time, Artie Shaw—Symphony of Swing; Switzerland; Disney cartoon; Science; 30 minutes news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring the Jones Family. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—
Ginger Rogers in "My Fifth Avenue Girl." Also "When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"The Amazing Dr. Williams," with Joan Blondell. 3:05, 6:30, 10. Also "The Mill on the Floss," with Geraldine Fitzgerald 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Tower of London," with Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Also "That's Right You're Wrong," featuring Kay Kayser. 3, 6:30, 9:55.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Paine Hall, Cambridge—
Concert given under the auspices of the Harvard Music Department by Joaquin Nin-Clummell, pianist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Dance

Shubert Theater—
Dance program presented by the Jooss Ballet. (One performance only.) 2:30.

Other Events

Symphony Hall—
Finland travelogue in color and motion pictures presented by Burton Holmes. 2:30.

Hotel Victoria, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—
Lecture in French on "Mangeait-on en France et comment" by Commandant Max Vivier. 3.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Van Gogh and Gauguin by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m. At 2 p. m. guidance tour on the Special Exhibition by Mrs. Tanner.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor. Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Netherlands New Guinea Holds Promise as Producer of Oil

Foreign Trade Flashes

Presence of oil in Netherlands New Guinea has been definitely established by drilling operations, and it is believed that the possibilities of commercial production can soon be determined, announces Edmond F. Bemis, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The first of the deep drillings in the Vogelkop indicates the presence of oil at a depth of about 600 meters, he said. The greater part of the strata is water bearing, but it is hoped that further drilling will disclose the existence of purely oil-bearing strata.

* * *

Other news briefs from worldwide sources, received by Mr. Bemis include:

France's leather glove industry has benefited appreciably as a result of the elimination from world markets of Czechoslovakian competition. Because 75 per cent of the workers in this industry are women, the effect of the war has been negligible. This industry, too, uses mostly kid and lamb skins of a type not demanded for military needs.

* * *

Production of gold in the British-owned Fiji Islands is reported to have reached a value of about £1,000,000 in 1939. This total is almost as large as the value of Fiji's premier export — sugar — which in 1938 amounted to £1,064,805. The first shipment of Fijian gold to the United States, amounting to £120,000, was made in November, 1939.

* * *

A hydro-electric plant which will utilize the waters of Lake Tota is to be constructed in Colombia. The National Government will prepare the surveys, plans, and cost estimates for the plant, and the Minister of National Economy will organize a company to carry out the project. The Government will contribute 75 per cent of the required capital of the company. Co-operating municipalities of Boyaca, together with private concerns and individuals, will contribute 25 per cent. The Government will control and regulate all matters related to operation and the supplying of electric power to subscribers.

* * *

Farmers in Germany are required to report immediately necessary repairs to agricultural machinery in their possession. This action is designed to make all agricultural machinery in the country available for utilization to the fullest extent. Registration of needed repairs is required in order that workshops may make proper assignments with respect to the distribution of the work, apply for necessary material, and spare parts, obtain skilled help, and otherwise prepare to put the equipment into condition.

Truck Drivers And Operators In a Deadlock

(Continued from Page 1)

the port at a time when it is enjoying its largest volume of business in recent years.

Wharf space is frequently scarce under normal conditions, it was pointed out, and ships will be forced away from Boston if the tieup continues for any length of time. One large terminal operator said that six ships are due at his terminal within the next two days. Space for cargoes aboard this particular group of ships can be found on the terminal, he said, but the seven additional ships that are due during the next few days cannot be accommodated if there is a lengthy tieup.

The ships will have to be sent to other piers or diverted entirely from the port of Boston, he said.

Failed to Report

Market men said today that a large percentage of the truck drivers failed to report for work this morning. Some trucks were moving in the market district, including a large number of privately-owned trucks, obviously loaded with produce of their owners.

The congestion in the market district was noticeably less than usual, however, because of the absence of many vehicles.

At the Fish Pier many of the truck drivers who claimed they had been locked out hired trucks, including the "you-drive-it" type of trucks, and were soliciting business from the fish dealers.

A large number of drivers were standing around on the Fish Pier today. There were no pickets, however, and apparently the men are not yet classifying the situation as a strike.

Railway Express trucks were active today and the small trucks of retail fish dealers in Greater Boston came to the Pier for last-minute supplies of fresh fish.

Business is never particularly active on Fridays and Saturdays at the Boston Fish Pier, as the retailers by that time have got the bulk of their supplies for the big Friday trade. There were 23 vessels at the Pier today with nearly 400,000 pounds of fresh fish, according to F. F. Dimick, Secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau.

Fall River Power Is to Cost Less

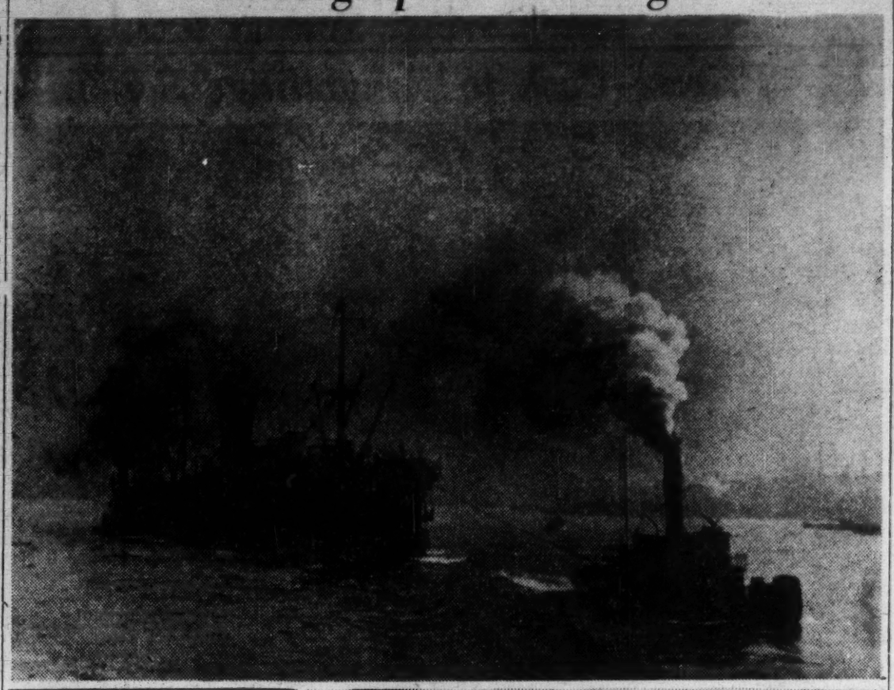
A saving of $105,000 a year for customers of the Fall River Electric Light Company is expected to result from a new schedule of rates approved by the State Public Utilities Commission today, to become effective Feb. 1.

Petitions for a rate reduction were filed in January, 1938, by Fall River's Senator William P. Grant, (D), and Representative Albert L. Rubin, (D). Hearings were held by the Commission on these petitions, but action on them was postponed indefinitely to permit the company to recover as quickly as possible from the cost of hurricane damage repairs.

Maine Pay Cut Back

WESTBROOK, Maine, Jan. 12 (AP)—Return of the second half of a 1937 10 per cent wage cut brought incomes of 2,000 S. D. Warren Company employees back to the previous high peak. The first half was restored a year ago.

Photographic 'Paintings'



Boston Camera Club Opens Free Public Exhibit

There's more than a click of the shutter in these two camera scenes. Hours of patient waiting for just the "right moment" have gone into "East River Mist" by Joseph Guild of Dedham, Mass., above, and "Dog Days" by Stephen F. Harris of Dover, Mass., below.

Pictorial photography is a hobby these days with hundreds of camera enthusiasts, and what is being done in Boston will be shared Jan. 12, 13, and 14 at the annual Camera Club exhibit at 351 Newbury Street, Boston. It's free to the public.

Winthrop Has Plans to Save Narrow Gauge

Plans for continued operation of the complete Narrow Gauge system, serving Boston, Winthrop, Revere and Lynn—instead of for the saving of the Winthrop Loop alone—were discussed for two hours today by representatives of the Special Committee appointed by the Town of Winthrop and of the bondholders' groups.

The meeting adjourned early having agreed to submit plans—which were not disclosed in detail—to counsel for legal approval tomorrow. Following that step these plans are to be submitted to a Winthrop Town Meeting for ratification.

Increased fares—which would not, however, be unfavorable to the regularly commuting public—were reported to have been discussed today, as well as several possible economies in operation of the railroad.

Attorneys who will meet tomorrow to discuss the new plan will be L. Cushing Goodhue, attorney for the Narrow Gauge; Herbert S. Avery, member of the Winthrop Special Committee, and Rutherford Smith and Eugene Connolly, attorneys for two groups of bondholders.

Under a plan submitted last year, $15,000 was appropriated, but never used, for assisting the railroad to continue operation. Statements before the Federal District Court during reorganization hearings included an estimate by experts that $65,000 would be needed to keep the road in operation until May this year.

It had been expected before today's meeting that plans discussed would deal only with the Winthrop Loop of the line—which is scheduled with the whole system on Jan. 27. Some 4,000 regular commuters use this loop daily, the Special Committee has found.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, Jan. 13

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners' Mailbag."
7:15 p. m.—Forum on World Folk Music, conducted by Miss Susan Graves.
7:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner," transcribed.
7:45 p. m.—"The Week's Review of Latin America."
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Military Marches. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 42.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night; "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.5m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course we realize that it's still only January, but mark our words . . . it won't be long now before one of your daughters will come to you and tell you about all the commencement doings and parties. Which is really the introduction to the fact that she needs a party dress or two. And we were reminded of this "national dilemma," when we ran in on the sale that Vincent Modiste at 91 Newbury Street is having. It's a special on gowns that have been much, much more; for $15 and up.

Although there's no reason in the world why it wouldn't be a frock that could be worn right now (it looks very much like something for the coming Gardenia Ball!) we were particularly intrigued with the white silk net affair that had a little bolero jacket. Because it looked so girlish and summery. In a size 14, the square décolletage is completely covered by the little matching jacket if you like, and the little waistline is accented by the voluminous skirt that is yards and yards around. Now all this in itself would be something to get your daughter excited about; but it isn't all. Not by any means. The absolute success of the frock is determined beforehand by the many hand painted roses here and there; all of which have been outlined in fine embroidery. In faint pinks and blues, it makes an enchanting gown. And the price is now but $15!

Much more sophisticated is their black taffeta model with the peplum front that suddenly runs into a fan-like bustle effect in the back. And there's a two-piece tweed suit at the same low figure, with tones of orange, brown and green blending in. The wool skirt is all brown, and then, come to think of it, there's also an Ascot. You could team the skirt up with sweaters, and the coat with other skirts, too. Or a striking gray wool coat dress, accented with gray velvet trimming in the way of collar, cuffs, belt and buttons, is now $25. And while you're in there, you might take a look at their millinery, especially if you insist on hats that are different. The prices are from $15 up. The newer cruise wear is in, and with their millinery as a forecast, we'll be wearing lots of brimmed hats, along with turbans that have a lot of back interest! One number (a close fitting turban) had it in the way of a silk straw chignon, right smack in the back!

* * *

"Steam-Electric" An Efficient Iron

A well dressed woman is always a well-turned-out woman. That is, there is a look of nonchalant immaculateness about her, that bespeaks close contact with the tailor and cleaner. However, there comes a time in every woman's life when she must hie herself down into the laundry and press a few things up in a hurry. And at such a time we can think of no more efficient iron than Jordan Marsh's "Steam-Electric" . . . that is if you're interested in a 'truly professional effect! The trick is that you put a pint of water into the iron, let it heat up, and then go to work. Steam shoots out through tiny holes in the bottom of the iron, and you don't even have to sprinkle or dampen the things you're pressing. Not even if it's the family wash. Naturally we don't have to tell you how good it is on wools and silks, and it is now selling for $8.95. When it first came out it cost more than $12, and was well worth it.

* * *

A Manicure Set Sure to Interest

Devotees of Peggy Sage's manicure items will no doubt be interested to know that she has recently put out a "Trillium Manicure Set"; which sells for a lone dollar. At Filene's, for one place. It is a little set that includes her Lubricant Polish Remover, the Salon Manicure Polish, and the Satin Base. Incidentally, this satin base is put on before the polish, and it protects the nails as it forms an even base for the polish.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Bridges Defends N. E. Thanksgiving

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—If Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire has his way there will be no more shifting of Thanksgiving Day. He disclosed today his intention to introduce legislation to make the last Thursday of November Thanksgiving Day.

If that fails, he intends to head off any Presidential proclamations by seeking congressional approval of a measure to make the last Thursday of November Thanksgiving Day for the District of Columbia.

If the latter bill were passed, he said, no Presidential proclamation similar to the one by President Roosevelt last year could be issued changing the date for the observation of the day.

Water Rates Cut Sought in Quincy

The Quincy Taxpayers' Association has petitioned the Quincy City Council to appoint a special committee to readjust the water rate schedule so that the consumer may receive the benefits of lower water rates. The association claims lower rates are possible as a result of several conditions.

Among these are the $20,000 annual saving, accomplished as a result of a recent survey which increased industrial water meter receipts over $6,000 annually; a discovery of leaks which lowered per capita consumption of water from 65 gallons to 55 gallons a day; and the maturities in 1940 which are anticipated to be $20,000 less and $40,000 less in 1941.

Burlesque Shows Banned

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12 (AP)—The Bureau of Police and Fire today refused to relax its ban on burlesque shows by denying the application of a theater owner for a burlesque permit. The ban was clamped down several years ago.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	"I Love a Mystery"	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz": questions; answers	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		Musicale	'Leaders in Dance Time'		"A Song Is Born"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour: dramatic sketch: Abbott and Costello; orch.; news	"Don't Forget": quiz 'program	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"Quixie Doodle Contest"; Col. Stoopnagle, Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	"A Song Is Born"
8:15		Carson Robison and His Buckaroos			Bill Fontaine's Orch.
8:30					"Roving Gypsies"
8:45					Irish Program
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party": vocalists"; orchestra	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodies of the Music Masters"
9:15	"First Nighter": dramatization	John Gunther, talk	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Educational Series	"Melodic Moods"
9:30		"Cavalcade of Hits"	Norman Thomas, talk	Yale Dramatic Series: "Winged Victory"	"Melodic Moods"
9:45					
10:00	"Grand Central Station": drama	Olympics Hockey Game	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15		Olympics Hockey Game	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	"Young Man With a Band"	George Olsen's Orch.	"Behind the Headlines"	Dance Orchestra	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45		George Olsen's Orch.	Human Nature in Action	Griff Williams' Orch.	The Streamliners
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Finnish Minister Prescope: "Finland"	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service		Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30	Sports; "Master Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Ramona's Orchestra	California Ramblers
11:45		"The Music You Want"	Glenn Miller's Orch.	The McFarland Twins	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; recordings	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	Studio speaker
8:15	Shopping talk		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Studio speaker
8:30	Eddie Lee	Variety Hour; talks; recordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Good Morning Melodies
8:45	"Musical Clock"		"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	News Service
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	String Ensemble	"Breakfast Club": soloists; orchestra; Don McNeill, m. c.	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Carl Hohengarten		Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Presents		Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Studio speaker	Gene and Glenn's Junior Quiz Party	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Organ Melodies
10:15	"String Time"		"No School Today"	Studio program	"Little Tin Soldier"
10:30	National Hillbilly Champions	Charioteers Quartet; "The Child Grows Up"	'Bright Idea Club" children's program	"The First Offender"; dramatization	"Shopping With You"
10:45					"Shopping With You"
11:00	News; Cincinnati Conservatory of Music; Alex. von Kreisler, cond.	Norman Cloutier's Orchestra; baritone	The Vass Family	Studio Radio Club	Ellsworth Moody, songs
11:15		"Symphony of Melody"	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30		Musicale; weather	"Hilda Hope": drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45			"Hilda Hope": drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00	Studio speaker	News; Noonday Revue	Walter Kidder, baritone; organ; violin	News Service	Italian Airs"
12:15	News Service	Noonday Revue; stocks		Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30	'Man on the Farm'	National Farm and Home Hour	Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	'Man on the Farm'			Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	N. E. Conservatory of Music	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15			Stamp program	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Mayfair Orchestra	News Service	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Town Meeting of Good Government League of	Short Story Club
1:45	Choral program	News Service; Opera	People's Lobby: Senators Lundeen, Minn.; Frazier, N. D.; others		Organ Melodies
2:00	"Brush Creek Follies"	Metropolitan Opera: Grace Moore; Richard Crooks; Annamary Dickey in "Manon"	"Music Styled for You"	Cincinnati: forum on "Relief Measures"	"Tune Tabloids"
2:15				Van Alexander's Orch.	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:30	Baron Elliott's Melodies		"Music Styled for You"	Van Alexander's Orch.	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45					News Service
3:00	"Poetic Strings"	Metropolitan Opera: Grace Moore; Richard Crooks; Annamary Dickey in "Manon"	"Golden Melodies"; string ensemble	The Manhatters: orch.	"Frankie and Johnnie"
3:15	"Six Swell Tunes"			The Manhatters: orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News; Vera Brodsky, pianist		Dol Brissette's Orchestra	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45			Dol Brissette's Orchestra	Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Violin soloist
4:00	"Bull Session"; college debate	Metropolitan Opera: Grace Moore; Richard Crooks; Annamary Dickey in Massenet's	"Campus Capers"; variety program	Vocalists; organ	"Melody Mirror"
4:15				Sport comment	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Buffalo Presents"		"KSTP Presents"; musical program	Sport comment	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Buffalo Presents"			Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Musicale
5:00	"Americans at Work"; drama	"Manon"	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars
5:15		Reggie Childs' Orch.	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars
5:30	Campus of the Air	Stephen Foster Memorial Program	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Campus of the Air		Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe		Better Business Drama	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name"; quiz program	"Curtain Calls"	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15	"Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"		Swing Session	News Service
7:30	"Sky Blazers"; dramatization	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Art for Your Sake"; Dr. Bernard Myers	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		Russ Morgan's Orch.		"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Gang Busters"; dramatization	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	Oboler's Plays: "Incident on Dover Road"	Serenade	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
8:15		"Youth vs. Age"; quiz program		Lew Conrad's Orchestra	MacLeod Troubadours
8:30	Wayne King's Orchestra; War news		"Stop Me If You've Heard This One"	"Hawaii Calls"; native Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
8:45					
9:00	Your Hit Parade: soloists; chorus	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; Hoosier Hot Shots; Glen Wilty's Orchestra	Paul V. McNutt, talk	V. F. W. Track Meet	"Melodies of the Music Masters"
9:15			Paul V. McNutt, talk	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.		"Death Valley Days"; dramatization	V. F. W. Track Meet: "The Dream Mile"	Week-End Jamboree
9:45	"Saturday Night				Week-End Jamboree
10:00	Serenade	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bernardine Molinari, conductor	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	News Service
10:15	V.F.W. Track Meet			News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news		V. F. W. Track Meet	"Music by Moonlight"	The Islanders
10:45	Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bernardine Molinari, conductor	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Organ recital	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:00	News; Leighton Noble's Orchestra	News; talk; weather	Weather Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Xavier Cugat's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	George Olsen's Orch.	Jack McLean's Orch.	Monarchs of Rhythm
11:30	Xavier Cugat's Or.		George Olsen's Orch.	Teddy Wilson's Orch.	The Majestics
11:45				Teddy Wilson's Orch.	News Service

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'Youth Speaks' At Fund Event In Faneuil Hall

Decent educational and recreational agencies, and guidance, are seen by Maxime Davis, author of several books in defense of youth, as the solution of today's youth problem. Miss Davis, a former newspaper correspondent, now resides in Washington, D. C., came on to Boston from New York to speak on a youth program designed to help the 1940 Community Fund Campaign.

Tonight's event is in charge of the Youth Agencies' Council, under the direction of its Chairman, W. David Anderson of Cambridge, Mass. The topic of the meeting, which will be held at Faneuil Hall, is "Youth Speaks." There will also be re-enactments of famous scenes in American History.

Miss Davis thinks certain agencies in the country tend to make youth think it is defeated at the start, and thus hinder rather than help.

"Youth," she said, "is a community problem, a church and family problem.

"Youth needs a chance," she pleaded. "It needs an education, a way of life." Youth needs to express itself mentally and spiritually

Miss Davis thinks there should be new agencies in order to reach more of the community's children, and also to meet more of the needs of those children.

Society owes its children a decent environment, Miss Davis declares. One reason why boys out of reform school often are sent back, she says, isn't because the courts are at fault, or the institutions not what they should be. It's the kind of living to which these boys return that needs to be remedied.

Holt Turns Guns On Bureaucracy

Terming leadership that could not turn America's great resources into prosperity "destitute of capacity," United States Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia last night attacked bureaucracy and the increase of centralization of government in Washington before nearly 1,000 members of the University Club and their guests.

Senator Holt warned against the growing tendency of citizens to depend on government.

"True liberalism," he said, "does not depend on favors. We who are interested in liberalism must unmask the political hypocrites and rout the parasites masking as liberals."

In reply to a question on the antithird term resolution he sponsored, Senator Holt said that the arguments for a third term were the most potent arguments against it. "They say we need a man of experience for the Presidency," he said, adding, "How about 1944? By that time the third-termer would have still more experience."

Parent-Teacher Heads To Convene Tuesday

Successful approach to parent-teacher problems will be discussed at an all-day Presidents' conference of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association Tuesday at the Hotel Kenmore by Mrs. Walter H. Buhlig, Field Secretary, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The meeting will open at 9:30 a. m. and run through a varied program including luncheon, a Founders' Day tribute, assembly sings, and a candle-lighting service. Mrs. Luther R. Putney of Lexington, State President, will preside. Mrs. Buhlig's morning address will concern "The Educational Significance of the Parent-Teacher Movement."

Skis, Skates and Snowshoes to Reign Over the Week End

Wide World

Miss Doris M. Ohlrogge of Glen Ridge, N. J.

This student head of winter sports at Lasell College, Auburndale, Mass., is to lead outdoor activities on the campus.

Weather forecasts give promise of plenty of snow from storm moving over New England.

Skates will be on a par with skis this week-end—and even snowshoes, if the present welcome snowfall doesn't turn to a drizzle—as winter sports enthusiasts scan the weather map for preferred destinations. Pennsylvania and northern New York were blanketed by the snow now moving over New England and chances seem good that a few inches of new cover will end the snow famine reported on the northern slopes.

Perfect ice awaits 80 of New England's finest speed skaters at Turner's Pond, Walpole, where the 1940 New England Championship will be held tomorrow. Entries include Francis E. Englehardt, of Salem, Mass., winner of the R. I. championship last week and former captain of Cornell University speed-skating team; and, in the women's division, Miss Carmelita Landry of Fitchburg who defeated the present New England titleholder at Providence last week.

Trial heats for the dozen skating clubs entered will be run off at 11 a. m., with finals scheduled to begin at 1 o'clock. These races will constitute a feature spectacle on a day of winter sports planned for Walpole. This program includes figure skating exhibitions.

In the ski field, the Berkshire County interscholastics will be held on Mt. Greylock, North Adams, tomorrow, and at Franconia the Franconia Ski Club will conduct its second invitation 18-kilometer cross-country tomorrow at 1:30 and the giant slalom on the upper Taft Trail (or Cannon Mountain) Sunday morning, for a field of 50 club and college runners.

The Greenfield Outing Club plans an inter-club snowfest Sunday on the Holland-Kelley farm slopes on Colrain road Sunday.

Skaters and armchair admirers of winter sports will turn out in numbers, beginning with the first performance Monday night, according to the box office advance sale, when the "Ice Follies of 1940" opens in Boston Garden.

The Follies is now playing Philadelphia and will reach Boston Monday morning for a week (seven nights and two matinees) of presentation of the skill of 60 international stars, 36 girls in the ballet and special numbers, and 25 new spectacular "acts" all of which reflect the showmanship of the producers, Oscar Johnson and Roy and Eddie Shipstad in keeping the Follies at the top of an entirely new entertainment classification. The revue includes Evelyn Chandler, Bess Ehrhardt, the Shipstads and a score of other ranking favorites, ranging from "ice comics" to masters of figure skating.

Snowman and the Three Bears

A skating novelty in the many numbers to be presented in the "Ice Follies of 1940," which opens in Boston Garden Monday night.

R. I. Scallop Trade Regulation Favored in Bay State's Way

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12—In and about Galilee, R. I., unofficial center of the State's scallop fishing industry, there is considerable concern over proposals, designed to protect both the industry and the scallop beds in Rhode Island waters, but believed to be of doubtful value from some angles. Regulation in the way Massachusetts does it is in favor.

A bill introduced in the Legislature has been criticized widely as a boomerang which would cause more harm to the industry already struggling with the problem of slim pickings and unfavorable prices.

Introduced by Senator George Westlake of Narragansett, the bill would reduce the quota allowed each fishing boat from 15 to five bushels daily and postpone the date of the scallop fishing season from the first Monday in September to Oct. 1. Senator Westlake says his bill, by postponing the opening date, would permit the scallops to grow larger, and by limiting the quota would spread the scallop fishing season over a longer period.

But most of the scallop men see it differently.

The postponement in the opening, they feel, would permit fishermen from other areas to finish their own harvests, then swoop down on the Rhode Island beds, offering serious competition. And the limit to five bushels, the fishermen say, would limit their profits, too, and possibly put them in red figures.

As a compromise, some of the fishermen have urged the State to copy the system which has proved reasonably successful in Massachusetts. Dr. Granville W. Breed, State Director of Agriculture and Conservation, has indorsed the Massachusetts plan which provides that certain beds be closed off from time to time to all fishermen. This gives the scallops an opportunity to develop.

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Dr. Breed says, "has the power to temporarily close important seed scallop areas until the stock has had an opportunity to spawn. This provides a new crop for the following year. The system entails no loss to the fishermen since it allows them to harvest a larger crop of adult scallops later."

Theoretically, the scallop season in Rhode Island runs well on into the winter. Actually the season is over in a few weeks because all the available bivalves are captured in that time. The total crop has dwindled rapidly until this year it is only a fraction of what it was in the boom times years ago.

* * *

A fire prevention survey of all the public schools in Providence has been ordered by the School Committee as a precaution against future fires similar to the recent one in which the 66-year-old school on Point Street was razed. Only the shell of the building was left, but 540 children were led safely to the street by their teachers.

The School Committee authorized hiring expert engineers to conduct the survey and appropriated $1,500 for the work.

Praising the work of the teachers who led the children from the building, Superintendent of Schools James T. Hanley said:

"It is not enough to say that we were prepared and that our preparations were effective. The remotest possibility of a similar occurrence must be removed."

Although many of the older school buildings in the city have been abandoned in recent years, replaced by newer structures, there are several still in use which are as old, some older, than the Point Street school.

* * *

New regulations to make more rigid tests for Rhode Island motorists will go into effect next week, George R. Beane, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announces.

The new tests not only will apply to all persons taking out their original driver's license, but also will apply to operators regardless of how long they have been licensed to drive. Drivers who are more than 50 years of age will be required to pass eye tests every five years under the new regulations.

As for the tests themselves, Mr. Beane says they are much more rigid than any ever attempted in the State before, but are no more rigid than those required of drivers by many bus companies.

Finnish Relief Fund Sponsor List Completed

With the addition of the names of Senators David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, the list of sponsors for the Massachusetts branch of the Finnish Relief Fund has been completed, according to State Chairman Harvey H. Bundy at Fund Headquarters, 81 Washington Street.

Mr. Bundy also made public a statement by H. J. Procope, Minister of Finland to the United States, urging that all contributions for civilian relief in his country should be sent to the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., headed by Herbert Hoover, no matter through what agency it has been collected.

Maritime Day Leader Honored

Every phase of waterfront activity from longshoremen to steamship executives, together with Federal, State and City officials, and the heads of port organizations and civic interests, assembled in the main dining room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Thursday noon, to the number of more than 600, for a testimonial luncheon. It was one of the largest crowds that ever gathered at a noon luncheon at the Chamber.

Clement A. Norton, Superintendent of Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, for many years, recently elected a member of the Boston School Committee from the Hyde Park district, globe trotter, and writer, was guest of honor. He received the plaudits of the throng for his interest and assistance in making National Maritime Day in Boston a success, since observance of that day began a few year sago.

The testimonial was sponsored by the National Maritime Day Committee, of which Frank S. Davis is President. Its annual observance in May has centered around Commonwealth Pier. Maxwell B. Grossman, Vice-President of the National Maritime Day Committee, presented Mr. Norton with an elaborate marine clock and barometer set, suitably inscribed. John N. Levins, District Manager of the American Hawaiian Line, and Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, acted as toastmaster.

Speakers included John W. Beal, Commissioner of the State Department of Public Works, making his first appearance in so large a gathering of maritime interests since he assumed his new post. Head table guests included Joseph C. White, Chairman of the School Committee, and Frederick R. Sullivan, newly appointed Sheriff of Suffolk County.

Juvenile Court Issues Discussed

Elimination of police blotter records for Juvenile misdemeanors was proposed by J. Alfred Belisle of the Worcester Department of Public Welfare yesterday before the special commission established by study possible expansion of the juvenile court system to cover the entire State.

At the State House conference Mr. Belisle explained the police blotter records on juvenile misdemeanors are supposed to be private, yet they have become available to social welfare agencies and sometimes the information leaks out.

The Worcester official stated because of the record of a misdemeanor committed at the age of 10 years a young man had considerable difficulty enlisting in the United States Army.

Pork, Lamb, and Ham Offer Bargains For Sunday Dinner

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Wholesale and retail food sellers, anticipating a strike of truck drivers, have generally stocked up well, so that for this week end at least the shopper is reasonably sure of a good selection and normal prices. Many stores are fairly bulging with supplies of foodstuffs.

Bargains abound, too, in the market places this week end, with pork plentiful and of good quality, at prices as low as at any time in recent years. Loins for roasts are as low as 12½ cents a pound in some suburban, large stores, and range up to 20 cents for highest quality New England dressed pork loins. Fresh hams are as low as 17 cents a pound in some stores.

Lamb—and in fact, most other meats—constitutes a good buy this week end, though market men hint at possible advances in price for most meats, and poultry, as well as for eggs and butter. In fact, butter in chain stores jumped another cent this week.

Lambs Hold Steady

Leg of lamb can be had in some large stores at 21 cents a pound, and in others 25 cents is the price, ranging up to 28 cents for small, and choice selections. If both leg and loin are taken, they can be had as low as 19 cents in some large suburban stores, ranging up to 25 cents.

Beef is tending higher with some stores that quoted 27 cents recently for face of the rump roasts now asking 29 cents. Chain stores ask 25 cents for rib roast, from which level the price ranges upward in large markets in accordance with the cut and quality. In Faneuil Hall stalls a point end of the face of the rump is offered at 35 cents a pound, with tips of the sirloin to roast at 50 cents a pound.

Poultry is of fine quality and reasonable. Turkeys are offered at 27 cents a pound in some of the larger chain stores and as low as 23 cents in some competing chains. Chickens are quoted at 19 cents in some suburban stores, ranging up to 35 cents. Native capons are priced from 32 to 35 cents.

Seafood Plentiful

Seafood supplies apparently are sufficient in the City and suburban stores for today's demand, but any lengthy interruption of deliveries will react quickly on this branch of the food market.

Smelts are priced in some stores as low as 12½ cents a pound, ranging up to as much as 40 cents for large-sized Maine smelts. Fresh mackerel of small or "tinker" size are offered in downtown markets at 18 cents and large mackerel at 22 cents a pound. Fresh native halibut is 60 cents a pound in some stores, with chilled halibut at 35 cents or thereabouts. Chilled swordfish can be had from 27 to 40 cents a pound. Sea scallops are 30 to 35 cents a pound in downtown fish stores, lobster meat $1.60 a pound, medium boiled lobsters 55 cents a pound, and oysters 70 to 90 cents a quart

In vegetables, potatoes are advancing in price, as indicated last week, and are now as much as 45 cents a peck for Maine grown, 50 cents or better in some places for Prince Edward Island potatoes, and 60 cents a dozen for large-sized Idaho potatoes for baking.

Cabbage is offered in some chains as low as 2 cents a pound, ranging up to 8 cents. Texas new beets in some chain stores are 5 cents a bunch, ranging up to 7 cents. Squash is available in some quarters around 2 cents a pound, and is 5 cents in others.

Florida strawberries are somewhat higher, selling at 30 cents a pint.

Dearth of Fish in R. I. Waters Sends Craft to Southern Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICKFORD, R. I.—Deep sea fishermen who have been going from Wickford, Jerusalem, Point Judith, and other points along Narragansett Bay to the fishing grounds off Block Island are now going South, especially to the waters off Florida because, they say, fishing is no longer profitable here.

The fishermen are being led by Edgar Archambault, who recently returned after "trying luck in the southern waters" and finding them much better for commercial fishing.

However, the State does not intend to allow this once profitable industry to be lost without an effort to hold the fishermen.

Harold N. Gibbs, Administrator of the State Division of Fish and Game, and Dr. Charles J. Fish, Rhode Island State College zoologist, each declare that conditions causing pessimism among the State fishermen are only temporary and the industry might expect much better conditions in the future.

Convinced that the State's fisheries are things of the past, Mr. Archambault spoke enthusiastically of the situation he found in Florida during his recent visit. He said that southern fishermen are assured of a minimum price throughout the fishing season and that branches of the industry aside from the shrimp-seining are free of crowded competition.

Dr. Fish said that the recent scarcity of cod in Rhode Island waters was due merely to migratory habits of the fish, combined with unusual weather conditions. Mr. Gibbs termed the shellfish scarcity "temporary" and caused by conditions that followed the 1938 hurricane. Both expressed the belief there is no danger of a collapse of the State's industry.

Practically all of the fishermen in the South County, however, report that the industry here is weak, with prices too low to yield a profit and with the lack of practical encouragement from local authorities.

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Garden Holds Promise of Meet Thrills—Boston Moves Into Amateur Lead

Five Invitation Specials Top Veterans' Track Card

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Getting the jump on the K. of C. and B. A. A., the Veterans of Foreign Wars stage their annual track and field carnival on Boston Garden boards tomorrow night, and if the quality of the meet can be judged in advance by its entry list, the affair should be one of the thrillers of the indoor season.

From freshman relayers to soaring pole vaulters, the program is packed with big-name competitors, but from the standpoint of the spectator, the one-mile special figures to be the most attractive spot on the colorful card. Perhaps the greatest collection of milers in Boston track history will go to the starting line.

One-Mile Field

It was learned today that Blaine Rideout will be unable to come here for the meet, but even without the stylish Texas twin, the field is packed with class. Brother Wayne is entered, as are Glenn Cunningham, the old master from Kansas; Chuck Fenske, the Wisconsin star who is given the best chance to succeed Cunningham as America's mile king; Archie San Romani, former national indoor champion who recently beat Glenn at New Orleans, and Luigi Beccali, the Italian runner who defeated Cunningham and Jack Lovelock at 1,500 meters in the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

Because he was a headliner when most of his current rivals were preparing for college, fans will watch Cunningham with particular interest. How much longer can the amazing Kansan set the pace for the mile field? Many of his greatest triumphs were registered on the Garden boards.

Woodruff Entered

With the arrival of Johnny Woodruff's entry today, the half-mile field was complete, and there is a good chance that this special event will steal the spotlight away from all others, including the mile. Woodruff is the national and eastern college champion and former Olympic star. Against him tomorrow night will be John Borican, indoor world record holder from New Jersey; Campbell Kane, the long-legged Indiana sophomore who is national junior titleholder and recent winner at the Sugar Bowl; Charley Beetham, national indoor 600-meter champ for 1936 and '39, and Gene Venzke, former holder of the indoor mile record and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Venzke will be running the half-mile distance in Boston for the first time.

Don Lash, popular Indiana state policeman, is coming back for the invitation two-mile special, but is due to get heated competition from both youth and experience. Walking with Lash to the starting line will be Tommy Deckard, the slender Indiana runner who is national indoor steeplechase champion; Greg Rice, Notre Dame's national collegiate two-mile champ; Walter Mehl, Big Ten mile titleholder from Wisconsin, who also won this event at the Sugar Bowl; Joe McCluskey, present national outdoor steeplechase champion, and George De George, metropolitan's top man from the New York A. C.

Herbert in 600

The invitation 600-yard event will bring together Jim Herbert, Harold Cagle, Doug Raymond, Dick Gill and Wesley Wallace. Herbert hold the world indoor record at 1m. 11.1s. Cagle, the Oklahoma ace, is the Prout standard bearer at 1m. 12.6s. Wallace is the Fordham flash who anchored his record-breaking varsity relay team last year and on the side won six invitation specials over 600 yards. Raymond is the meet record holder from the B. A. A. Gill, his teammate, was runner-up in the 1939 Prout special.

Ken Clapp, the Brown University comet, tops the list of sprinters in the 50-yard special. He is the indoor 60 and outdoor 220-yard I. C. 4-A. champion. Challenging him will be Allan Tolmich, of Detroit, former national junior sprint and senior hurdles champ; Frank Zeimetz, the one-time Boston College star who now runs for the B. A. A.; Fred Vietor, the Williams ace, and Bob Schumo, another Williams star prominent in New England college competition.

In four of the five special events the world indoor record holder will start. Along with Herbert in the 600, there will be Cunningham in the mile with his 4m. 4.4s., Lash and his 8m. 58s. in the two-mile, and Borican at 1m. 49.8s. over the 880 stretch.

* * *

Garden briefs . . . The schedule tomorrow night opens at 7:30 o'clock with the trials and semi-finals of the N. E. A. A. A. U. 50-yard dash . . . The first invitation run on the card is the 880, which comes at approximately 9:05 . . . The usual relay races and the N. E. A. A. A. U. pole vault and high jump help to vary the program . . . There also are three-mile and steeplechase events on the regular collegiate schedule . . . The national indoor sprint champion, Herb Thompson, was forced to withdraw from the meet . . . A last-minute release makes Howard Borck, former intercollegiate 600 and national A. A. U. 800 champion from Manhattan, an alternate starter in the invitation 880 . . . Dick Gill is working out with San Romani and the latter ran a 9:12 practice two-mile the other afternoon.

Chechames Back On Husky Quintet

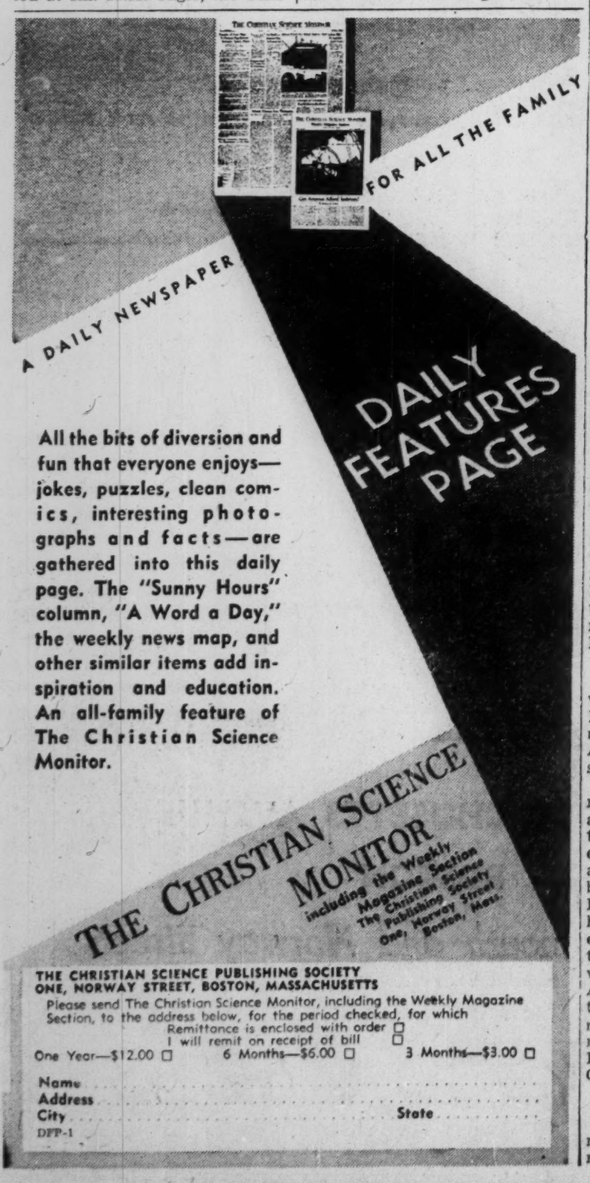
The return of Arthur Chechames, flashy forward, should help Northeastern's varsity basketball team when it meets Maine in a New England College Conference League game in Johnson Memorial gym tomorrow night.

Chechames was not available against Rhode Island State at Kingston on Tuesday, so the Huskies lacked capable reserves. The presence of Chechames will give Jimmy Dunn more confidence in his second team.

The Husky mentor has definitely decided to keep Wally Sullivan, Cranston, R. I., sophomore, at one of the guard posts. Capt. Bob Gurney, who has played forward in both school and college competition, also is learning a guard position, while Bob Toucey is acquiring the forward technique.

Rowland at the Citadel

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP)—John H. Rowland, assistant coach at Cornell University, has been named head coach at The Citadel, South Carolina Military College. Rowland succeeds Tatum Gressette, resigned, whose 1939 football team won three of 11 games.



All the bits of diversion and fun that everyone enjoys—jokes, puzzles, clean comics, interesting photographs and facts—are gathered into this daily page. The "Sunny Hours" column, "A Word a Day," the weekly news map, and other similar items add inspiration and education. An all-family feature of The Christian Science Monitor.

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One Brave, Two Chiefs

Ralph W. Brown

Bill Morrow, far left, stands ready with his chiefs, Capt. Dan Sullivan and Coach Eddie Jeremiah on the right, as the Dartmouth Indians prepare to enter the Quadrangular League hockey wars tomorrow night. Dartmouth meets Harvard in the league opener.

Green Opens Quad League On Arena Ice

The undefeated Dartmouth varsity hockey team will begin its defense of the Quadrangular League Championship against Harvard in the first league game of the season at the Boston Arena tomorrow night at 8:30.

The hockey game is the most outstanding of 10 events scheduled for Harvard sports teams tomorrow. Varsity basketball and swimming contests with Dartmouth at Hanover and the varsity wrestling meet with Army at West Point are other featured contests.

First Line

Coach Eddie Jeremiah of Dartmouth will start a first line centered by the veteran Fred Maloon, with Capt. Sullivan at right wing and Mal Cross, converted defenseman, at left wing. Bob Campbell, one of the outstanding defensemen in college hockey, and Ed Hughes team at defense with Ted Lapres in goal.

Coach Clark Hodder of Harvard has put Bob Gorham at left wing in the starting line replacing Bob Perkins. Warren Winslow centers this wave with Henry Ervin at right wing. Capt. Bill Coleman and Sherman Gray team on defense and Vint Freedley plays in goal.

Opens Defense

Dartmouth's basketball team will be opening its defense of the Eastern Intercollegiate League Championship in the game at Hanover. The second game of the home-and-home series will be played in the Indoor Athletic Building, Cambridge, Feb. 7.

Coach Osborne Cowles of the Indians will start Gus Broberg, who set a new league scoring record of 159 points a year ago, and John Horner at forwards. Jim Sullivan plays center and veteran Bob White teams with sophomore Bill Palmer at the guards. Dartmouth has a big fast team and will be favored to beat Harvard.

James May Start

Coach Wes Fesler of Harvard was well pleased with the team's defeat of Columbia this week in New York. The only drawback to the victory was a slight leg injury to Bud Finegan, steady sophomore guard, which may keep him out of the Dartmouth game. He probably will be replaced by Buddy James. Capt. Charlie Lutz and Bill Webber pair at the forwards, Ed Rothschild plays center, and Ed Buckley, who scored 14 points against Columbia, will play the other guard.

The Harvard-Dartmouth swimming meet at Hanover will open the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League season. Dartmouth has one of its best swimming teams of recent years and may rule a slight favorite to defeat Harvard.

Other Contests

Harvard will meet Army in wrestling for the first time since 1933 when the Crimson triumphed 28½ to 1½. It will be Army's opening meet of the season.

In other Harvard contests tomorrow, members of the varsity and freshman track and field teams will compete in the Veterans of Foreign Wars track meet at the Garden, the freshman basketball team plays Exeter at Exeter, the undefeated freshman hockey team plays Milton Academy at Milton, the varsity polo team rides against Norwich University at the Commonwealth Armory, the freshman swimming team meets the Dartmouth freshmen at Hanover, and the freshman wrestling team meets the East Providence High School at Cambridge in the afternoon.

The first Catalina Island-Hermosa Beach aquaplane race of 44 miles was in 1934.

Sports Around the Hub

Canadiens at Garden Sunday

Herbie Cain should be in a rather amiable mood here Sunday night. He will not have so soon forgotten the four goals he scored against Maple Leafs at Toronto last night and will face the team that traded him away. Cain patrolled left wing for Canadiens and came here in exchange for Charley Sands.

When Conn Smythe advertised in Toronto papers for the fans to come and see "hockey's two greatest teams, Boston and Rangers," he probably hoped his Leafs would upset such a statement. It must have been most embarrassing last night, for Bruins not only lived up to the ad, but the four-goal performance by Cain, after Smythe had intimated that Cain was a home-ice player, left him little consolation today — except well-filled coffers.

* * *

It would be a great feather in Smythe's hat if he could halt Rangers Saturday night. The Leafs have been playing without Apps, Drillon and Nick Metz, so the chances are rather slim, but the home crowd certainly would thrill at such an upset. Rangers need this game to break the record of consecutive undefeated games in the N. H. L. They tied the 18-mark of Canadiens last night.

* * *

Monday night is the closing date for trades this season. Canadiens have a three-way deal on the fire and it might include Boston. Manager Art Ross is not satisfied with one of the local defensemen (a big fellow) and is in a listening mood for a trade.

* * *

The New England three-weapon fencing championship went to the M. I. T. trio of John Bech, Cap Adelson and John Hinchman. The Engineers won seven bouts in the Walker Memorial Building.

* * *

In Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League contests tomorrow night, Harvard meets the defending Dartmouth titleholders at Hanover, and Yale faces Columbia at New Haven. Four games are on the busy schedule for next week. Columbia is at Cornell and Penn at Dartmouth on Wednesday, Cornell moves to Yale on Friday, and Dartmouth invades Columbia Saturday

* * *

Incidentally, Dartmouth's championship stock fell yesterday when it was learned that Vin Else, high-scoring forward, will be out for the remainder of the court season. He will probably be replaced by Ed Marlette for the Harvard game.

* * *

The preliminary rounds of the Massachusetts class B badminton championships get under way this evening at the University Club.

* * *

Richard V. Wakeman of the Union Boat Club, defending champion, won his opening match in the Massachusetts squash racquets tournament yesterday at the Union Boat Club. He defeated Lyman Olmstead of the University Club.

* * *

Bob Quinn maintains that Joe Beggs, recent addition to the Cincinnati pitching staff, may be a valuable figure in the National League next season simply because he has a good curve ball. Although some hurlers favor their fast balls, Bob believes that a majority lean toward the curve in the "clutch," as few hitters are consistent against that tricky pitch.

* * *

Long John Woodruff, who will run in the 880-yard special at the Veterans of Foreign Wars track meet tomorrow night at the Garden, actually has a stride of nine feet. For three successive years he has won both the 440 and 880 in the I. C. A. A. A. A. championships. Since 1936 he has lost only one outdoor race—to Charley Beetham—who is in the starting 880 field tomorrow night.

Cincinnati Club Is Unconcerned By Lombardi 'Strike'

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 12 (AP)—Intimations from the West Coast to the contrary, brass hats of the National League Cincinnati Reds could not imagine big Ernie Lombardi on a "strike" today—and in fact, had Ernie's word that he was not.

Ernie did return his 1940 contract unsigned, but in a letter accompanying it, wrote:

"I don't think you should ask me to sign, but I don't want to be classed as a holdout."

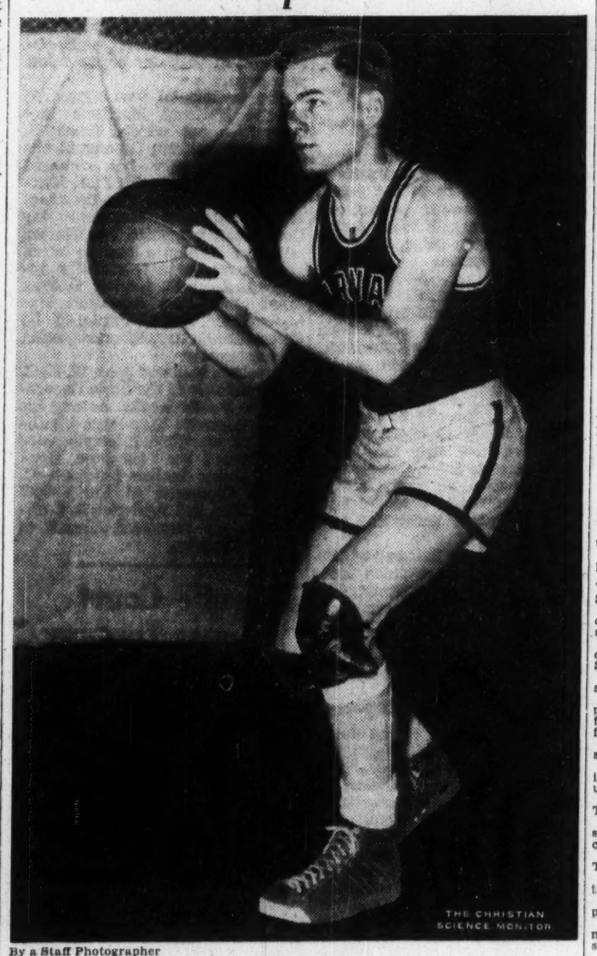
The gargantuan backstop who, voted the league's most valuable player in 1938, gained greater fame because of his World Series "snooze," was pictured in Oakland, Calif., as "disgusted" as he explained:

"I led the league in hitting in 1938 and they raised my pay $6,000 (for 1939). Now, because I only hit .287 they are taking the $6,000 away from me."

"No," soothed General Manager Warren C. Giles, orally, "we're not trying to cut Ernie by $6,000. He didn't draw $20,000, as some people have said. Ernie is certainly one of the best catchers in the league and a contract has been offered on that basis. In addition to being a good catcher, Ernie's a reasonable fellow and a I feel confident we can soon agree on terms."

Harry S. Johnson of the Southern Association has umpired for 30 years.

Crimson Sophomore Star



By a Staff Photographer

Ed Buckley, regular left guard on the Harvard varsity basketball team, which plays its second Eastern Intercollegiate League game against Dartmouth at Hanover tomorrow evening. In the league opener with Columbia, which the Crimson won 40-35, Buckley was top scorer with 14 points.

Harvard Host To Newcomer In Polo Play

Harvard will be playing host to a newcomer in the intercollegiate polo league tomorrow night at the Commonwealth Armory when the Crimson varsity faces Norwich University.

But the usual courtesy accorded to a guest will be foregone in this instance. The Crimson team has not exactly shown signs of weakness, but, on the other hand, they did stand a trouncing in Hartford last week, and the need of a victory, especially in its first college game of the indoor season, is being felt.

Hartford, as Coach Major Sargent points out, was merely an early season, ex-officio tester for the Crimson malletmen, and might explain the absence of the Cambridge squad's star goal scorer, Gay Dillingham, last week on the Hartford tanbark.

One thing in favor of the Norwich boys is their natural knowledge of riding. Over at Harvard they could never be accused of going to classes on horses, but that is actually the case at Norwich, which happens to be an R. O. T. C. cavalry college.

Perhaps also in their favor is a store of experience in "roughing it" against the Canadian Dragoons polo team, with whom the Norwich team has played for several seasons.

In its intercollegiate debut this season Norwich was able to defeat Cornell, although Cornell is not rated as one of the stronger college teams.

Equally in their disfavor is the fact that Norwich will not only be playing in strange territory against a strange opponent, but they will be playing on strange horses. Unable to ship their own ponies down here, the Norwich team will face Harvard on horses belonging to members of the Commonwealth Polo League.

* * *

Less spectacular but sure to be a lively tussle on the triple-header bill tomorrow night is a scheduled game between Edgewood Farms and Cavalry.

Cavalry, captained by Ed Cushman, were runners-up in the class B finals last season, and are aiming at the top berth in this year's. Edgewood Farms, however, is a strong team, barely edged last week by Gen. Daniel Needham's leading Artillery riders.

* * *

In the class C bracket Harvard's second freshman team, the already well-known Caissons, will take on Fairview. Last week the Caissons displayed unusual ability in routing the 110th Cavalry Cossacks, scoring 10 goals to their opponents' four.

* * *

Some 5,000 schedules issued by the Commonwealth Polo League for the current season's indoor games at the Commonwealth Armory were earmarked for the wastebasket following announcement that the arranged listing of intercollegiate games to be held in Boston would be revised. Harvard's game with Cornell Jan. 20 is therefore subject to further revision.

Gordon Walker

Faurot Accepts

COLUMBIA, Mo. (AP)—President Frederick A. Middlebush of the University of Missouri said Don Faurot has accepted reappointment as football coach.

Olympics and Valleyfield Play Second Game Tonight

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
*Boston	13	6	3	72	66	34
Sherbrooke	15	7	3	100	74	33
Lachine	12	9	6	90	83	30
St. Hyacinthe	14	10	1	130	112	29
Valleyfield	10	11	4	88	88	24
Verdun	9	11	3	79	89	21
Quebec	7	14	3	78	104	17
Shawinigan	7	19	1	72	112	15

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Result Jan. 11

Boston 2, Valleyfield 2. (Overtime.)

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If proof were needed that Valleyfield is one of the hardest teams in the Provincial League for Boston Olympics to beat, last night's game at the Garden, which went into overtime to end in a 2-2 tie, might be taken as an example.

Before the game there was hardly a reason to assume that the locals would not win. Had not the tension of a winning streak of nine straight games been broken? Had not the team returned to full strength, after injuries had removed Frankie Spain from the line-up and hampered the play of Paul Guibord? And was not Valleyfield one of the second-division clubs?

Goal by Spain

Yet the best the Olympics could do was to throw the game into overtime with a late third-period goal by the veteran, Spain, hold on to the tie through the extra session, and return to the dressing room considering themselves fortunate not to have lost.

Last night's was the third meeting this season between the two teams, and the score reads one win for Boston and two tie games. The rivals meet twice more this winter, once again tonight at the Garden, and then the following week end when the locals make their final trip to Canada. Last year in league play, the teams met five times, with the Canadians emerging the victors in four out of the five tilts. And in one exhibition game folowing the league season, the Braves were again the winners.

Came From Behind

In struggling to a tie last night, the Olympics had to come from behind twice. Valleyfield scored first in the third minute of play when Tony Demers let fly one of his stream-lined specialties from the blue line which Ted Frazier slightly misjudged. In the dressing room after the game, Ted said that the shot looked like a corkscrew coming up, and he guessed he blocked the wrong spiral.

Thompson scored the equalizer in the same period on a set-up from Guibord and Foster. The Braves went ahead in the second period and the O's saved the game late in the third.

O's Disorganized

Despite the fact that the local sextet seemed disorganized all night, the Olympics might have won the game if it had not been for two facts. In the first place, Goalie Johnny Lacelle was having one of his best nights in the Valleyfield cage, and in the second, the Olympics could not seem to get the "breaks" an the many scoring plays they set up. Lacelle twice halted what seemed like sure goals by Cliff Thompson in the early minutes of the game, and that seemed to set the tempo for the evening.

'Pic Points

Coach Hago Harrington will use the same players again tonight . . . And it is possible that they will show a complete reversal of form . . . He used Lewis, Spain, and Guibord together in the third period for the first time since last season . . . It was not done so much on the hunch that a goal might develop, as many thought, as it was to spell Gerry Desrosiers.

* * *

Following his goal from near center-ice, Tony Demers seemed to be spending the night trying to get another just like it . . . Because of his shot, all the Braves feed their passes to him, and try to get him in position to let go a blazer . . . Tony's shot is the most respected in the league, shading even that of Junie Stubbs, who has been known to break the boards when he really wound up.

* * *

The tie put the Olympics out in the lead again, this time by a one-point margin over Sherbrooke . . . Unless Sherbrooke beats St. Hyacinthe Sunday, the O's will hold on to first place over the week end even without a win tonight . . . A victory this evening would fortify their position.

* * *

Albert "Battleship" Leduc, who formerly played with Canadiens and got his amateur card back only last year in time to manage Lachine, is now handling Valleyfield for Emile Perron . . . He succeeds Aurel Joliat, another old Canadien, who was given his "leave of absence" . . . Leduc also played for Providence, and he visited there in the afternoon and did not return until midway through the game here.

Middlebury Sextet Is Host To Colby and M. I. T. Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Jan. 12—Middlebury opens its bid for a first division berth in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League this week end when the Panthers face powerful Colby and M. I. T. sextets on the home rink. Colby comes to Middlebury Jan. 12 and M. I. T. the following day.

Although the Panthers were unable to come through a second time against Williams at Williamstown Monday, they will be at full strength to face the two week-end invaders. Bill Wyman, the team's Canadian-born center and offensive sparkplug, will be back in action after a week's lay-off made necessary by an injury received in the Lake Placid Club tournament last week.

Wyman to Center

Wyman will center the first Middlebury line with the veteran Ed Reichert flanking him on the left and Al Cobb at right wing. This line will have to play against the high-powered combination of Fortin, Bolduc, and Woodward, and Tech's Neal, Danforth, and Kaneb. Wyman's stiffest assignment will be in covering the Colby flash, Fortin, who is being hailed as intercollegiate hockey's brightest star. Incidentally, Wyman and Fortin missed most of last year's hockey season, both being sidelined by leg injuries.

With Wyman back in action Stan Johnson, sophomore pivot, can drop back to his regular second line berth between wings Fred Bates on the left and Jack Bates on the right. All three boys are sophomores playing their first full season of intercollegiate hockey. Middlebury has two spare wings in Bill Youngs and Dave Hunter, while defenseman Whitey Hawes can be used either at wing or center if necessary.

Ross' Son

On defense Coach Nash will start Tony Wishinski and Jack Ross, a pair of heavy and fast sophs who are both picking up experience as the season progresses. Spelling them will be Hawes and another sophomore giant, Ed Yeomans, who tips the scales at better than 200. Young Ross is the son of Art Ross, manager of the National Hockey League Bruins. The final defense rests with sophomore "Dixie" Davis, who has turned in several fine net performances already this year.

Coach Nash is naturally anxious to get off to a good start in the league games. Therefore he is working the squad doubly hard in an effort to have them in good shape for the two important openers this week end.

Ski Conditions

By the Associated Press

New England's winter sports communities looked skyward last night for snow—an asset which has brought thousands of recreation dollars to the hilly, northern region in recent years.

The weatherman held out the possibility of snow today, but a substantial fall was necessary to make conditions generally ideal for skiing in sections where the blanket remained thin.

With many a pair of Christmas skis still unwaxed and untested, the best skiing was reported in Northern Vermont and two or three New Hampshire towns. Elsewhere, it ranged from fair to poor.

Conditions:

MT. MANSFIELD (Stowe, Vt.)—Skiing good; 22 to 38 in. snow; powder over settled base. Temp. 10 above.

WARREN, N. H.—6 in. powder over 8 unbreakable crust. Temp. 2.

LACONIA, N. M.—Skiing fair on 5 in. packed surface.

RANDOLPH, Vt. — Randolph-Braintree Valley region 5 in. settled over 3-in. crust. Skiing on pasture slopes only.

FRANCONIA, N. H.—6 in. powder on crust. Fair skiing Crawford open slopes and Mt. Willard. Temp. zero.

PINKHAM Notch, N. H.—Clear, powder dusting over spotty windpacked and ice. Skiing poor.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—20 above; spotty windpacked and ice. Poor.

BENNINGTON, Vt.—Additional 3 in. powder snow on Hedgehog Trail, Woodford; topping hard base of nearly two feet. Conditions improved.

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Skiing fair; 7 in. snowfall on hills.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—More snow needed in Berkshire County; skiing good only on upper part of Greylock Mountain Trail.

BANGOR, Maine—4 in. packed snow. Trail and open slopes fair.

CAMDEN, Maine—4 in. hard-packed snow. Fast skiing in snow bowl, Megunticook Trail poor.

GREENVILLE, Maine—4 in. packed snow. Trail and open slopes fair.

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine—6 to 8 in. settled powder. Trails poor. Slopes fair.

RUMFORD, Maine—4 in. old snow. Trails poor. Open slopes fair.

BRISTOL, N. H.—1 in. icy base, 3 in. new powder, total depth 4 in. Temp. 22, snowing, skiing poor.

BRIDGEWATER, N. H.—1 in. icy base, 3 in. new powder, total 4 in. Temp. 22, snowing, skiing poor.

HEBRON, N. H.—1 in. icy base, 3 in. new powder, total 4 in. Temp. 22, snowing, skiing poor.

New Hampton, N. H. (Mail Box Hill)—1in. icy base, 3 in. new powder, total 4 in. Temp. 22, snowing, skiing fair at tow.

Yale's 41 Dates

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale football team will visit Cornell on Nov. 8, 1941, for its first game at Ithaca since 1889 when the Elis triumphed 70-0, the Athletic Association announced.

With the exception of Army, which alternates with Navy on the Yale schedule, the 1941 list of Yale opponents duplicates that for next season. The Dartmouth game was moved back a week to Oct. 25.

The 1941 schedule:

Oct.4—Virginia, 11—Pennsylvania, 18—Army, 25—Dartmouth, Nov. 1—Brown, 8—Cornell at Ithaca, 15— Princeton, 23—Harvard, at Boston

M. I. T. at Yale

M. I. T.'s varsity rifle team travels to New Haven Saturday to meet one of the strongest Eli teams in the history of shooting at Yale. Captain Dill, leader of the Yale squad which has been increased from 12 to 18 men, in the week before Christmas shot for the averages: 279, 274, 283, 278, 280, and 284, compiling a weekly average of 279.66. The Tech team opens the Eli schedule,

Tie for First in N. H. L. Reduced to Two—Shaughnessy Thornhill's Successor

Rangers Tie League Mark Of 18 Games

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	16	6	3	78	52	35
Rangers	14	3	7	77	37	35
Toronto	15	8	3	75	53	33
Chicago	10	13	1	48	74	21
Canadiens	8	14	2	55	66	18
Americans	7	17	1	51	73	15
Detroit	6	15	3	37	66	15

Results Jan. 11

Boston 5, Toronto 2.
Rangers 5, Chicago 3.

By the Associated Press

Either the Toronto Maple Leafs play over their heads Saturday night in Toronto — or the New York Rangers will set a brand new National Hockey League record for unbeaten play.

The Rangers last night came through with a splendid 5-3 triumph over the Chicago Black Hawks to match the league's 13-year-old record of 18 games without defeat. That mark was first set by the Montreal Canadiens.

But the "pressure" was on the young Blue Shirts and it took them two periods to get rolling along. When they did, they were invincible.

Have Field Day

Meanwhile, the Stanley Cup Champion Boston Bruins were having a field day of their own against the weakened Toronto team, winning in Toronto by a 5-2 score and thus keeping themselves in a first-place tie with the Rangers.

Twice last night the courageous Rangers gained a one-goal lead and twice they blew it away before that terrific atack of theirs finally could undo the goaltending of Paul Goodman, rookie Chicagoan.

The victory was a celebration of Goalie Dave Kerr's 30th birthday. Kerr played as though inspired—just as he has ever since the Rangers started their streak.

Hextall Scores Two

Bryan Hextall scored the first two goals for the Rangers and the last three were fired in rapid succession in the third period by Lynn Patrick, Babe Pratt and Neil Colville.

Hero of the Boston victory over the Leafs was Herbie Cain, who scored four of the five Boston goals to come within one goal of the record number scored by one player—a mark held jointly by Charlie Conacher of the New York Americans, and Pit Lepine of the Canadiens.

Three of Cain's goals came in the third period and two of them were fired within 34 seconds of each other.

Three of the Leafs' stars, Syl Apps, Gordie Drillon and Nick Metz, were out with injuries.

Prior to the games, the Rangers, the Bruins and the Leafs were tied for first place. Now only the Rangers and Bruins are left.

Ferris Sees Banner Year For Track and Field Men

By Daniel J. Ferris

Secretary-Treasurer, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Though at first it seemed that the likely cancellation of the 1940 Olympic Games would be a severe blow to the year's track and field program, it now appears that American athletes as well as fans are in for a banner year of competition, both indoors and out.

Competition Keen

Undoubtedly there will be international competition, in the form of Pan-American Games, even if Finland does not stage the Olympics. Cuba plans an abbreviated series of games—basketball, track and field, swimming, and boxing included—in late February and early March; Argentina has issued invitations for a full Olympic program in November, and here in the United States in all likelihood there will be summer games.

Although fewer track and field records than usual were set in 1939, competition was unusually keen. These two trends should continue hand-in-hand in 1940.

Standards High

The only way one can account for the lack of new records is that standards already are so high that only super-athletes can improve on them. Still races and competitions this year should be more sensational than ever, since the number of athletes of outstanding ability is increasing by leaps and bounds in all fields.

Take the most popular track events as good examples. Glenn Cunningham was the unquestioned ruler at the mile. But he is such no longer. On any given night this winter he may be defeated by Chuck Fenske, or Archie San Romani, or Louis Zamperini, or Blaine Rideout, or even the New York U. sophomore star, Leslie MacMitchell, and it will be no great shock either to the experts or the spectators.

Three Runners

There are three men, incidentally, who should make this one of the most interesting of all seasons for mile races. They are Zamperini, the California lad who will be appearing on the indoor circuit for the first time; MacMitchell, rated one of the best prospects to carry on where and when Cunningham leaves off, and Luigi Beccali, Olympic 1,500-meter winner at Los Angeles in 1932.

The Italian has been running even longer than Cunningham. That, however, should by no means be taken as an indication that he is through. To prepare for his first season in the colors of the New York A. C., Beccali took up cross-country running last fall.

The better distribution of power at the mile holds true in other events. At two miles Don Lash will face terrific competition from Tommy Deckard, Greg Rice, Walter Mehl, Forrest Efaw, and Ralph Schwartzkopf, among others. In the half-mile John Borican, John Woodruff, Curtis Giddings, Campbell Kane, and Charlie Beetham all must be reckoned with, and in the 440 to 600-yard field there are John Quigley, Wes Wallace, Jim Herbert, Erwin Miller, Roy Cochrane, Jack Sulzman, Harold Cagle, and Donald Watts.

Another factor that may contribute considerably to making this a standout indoor season is the likely importation of Taisto Maki of Finland, the world's No. 1 runner at distances from 3,000 to 10,000 meters.

Even without Maki's presence, the two-mile record of 8m. 58s., now held by Lash, is the indoor mark most likely to be lowered before the last of the season's board-track meets.

Michigan Swimming Coach Favors Team for Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The 1940 edition of Matt Mann's University of Michigan swimming team is composed of "the greatest bunch of collegiate swimmers in the nation" in the opinion of its coach.

While they may run into trouble from the Buckeyes in defending their Big Ten title and will meet opposition from Yale, O. S. U. and Wayne University on the national scene, Mann is convinced his boys have enough to win out.

In the freestyle sprints he has national intercollegiate champion Charles Barker, Gus Sharemet, a sophomore, will provide added strength and Dobson Burton, John Gillis, Tom Williams and Bill Holmes are also on hand.

In the distance events its all Jim Welsh, the sensational Rockford, Ill., junior. "Jimmy is enough all alone," Mann smiles, but in case of need he can call on Ed Hutchens, Blake Thaxter, Williams, Sharemet and Burton.

Among the breaststrokers, John Haigh and John Sharemet lead the parade. In the backstroke, Mann will have Francis Heydt, who transferred to Michigan last year from Iowa, when he becomes eligible the second semester. That means that Barker, now conference champion, will probably be saved for the sprints with Bill Beebe, and Dick Riedl supplementing Heydt.

Topping the Michigan divers is Capt. Hal Benham, third in both Conference and National Intercollegiate meets last year. Strother Martin, Ralph Pyszinski and Jack Wolin will be the other divers.

The Wolverines are given a strong chance to continue their domination of the national swimming scene. Since 1927, they've won 10 National Intercollegiate and 10 Western Conference titles. Over that period they've not finished worse than second in either meet.

Aside from this year's power, the future looks rosy for Mann. He has an outstanding group of freshman swimmers, including Jim Skinner, one of the nation's top breaststrokers.

Purdue's Balance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Balanced scoring has been one of the biggest factors in enabling Coach Ward Lambert's current Purdue basketball squad to wind up the most strenuous pre-conference schedule of the year with a record of six victories and two losses against outstanding foes.

No less than five Boilermakers have contributed in the neighborhood of 50 points to Purdue's total as the Lambertmen averaged exactly 42 points in eight games, slightly more than a point a minute, while holding the opposition to a little more than 30 points per game.

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Auto Racing in Germany

BERLIN — Automobile racing will be included in the 1940 German sports program. The Mercedes and Autounion concerns, whose cars have participated in international races in the United States, are preparing for the summer's racing season. According to plans, the German cars will participate in a number of international events.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 11

R. I. State 78, Maine 55.
Vanderbilt 51, Auburn 45.
Nevada 44, St. Mary's (Calif.) 38.
Minot (ND) Teach 45, Bottineau School of Forestry 29.
St. Benedict's 62, McPherson 47.
Montana Mines 44, Carroll (Mont) 38.
Illinois Wesleyan 48, Wabash 30.
Wayne 32, Michigan Normal 28.
Ripon 32, Lawrence (Wis) 30.
Indiana State 55, Valparaiso 39.
Central (Okla) 44, Northeastern (Okla) 42.
Southwestern (Okla) 40, Oklahoma City U 38.
Bethany (Kan) 45, Bethel 34.
Montana Normal 37, Eastern (Mont) Normal 29.
Whitewater (Wis) Teach 48, Oshkosh Teach 39.
Waynesburg (Pa) 56, Salem 38.
West Texas State 49, Abilene Christian 35.
Henderson State (Ark) 44, Texarkana 24.
North Carolina 46, Virginia Poly Institute 25.
Davidson 53, North Carolina State 41.
Rhode Island State 78, Maine 55.
Omaha 41, Loyola (Chicago) 39.
Eastern Illinois Teach 34, Northern Illinois Teach 31.
Morehead (Ky) Teach 53, Centre 21.
Ohio Northern 43, Denison 28.
Findlay (Ohio) 35, Bluffton 20.
Muskingum 64, Heidelberg 54.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 11

National League
New York Rangers 5, Chicago 3.
Boston Bruins 5, Toronto 2.

International-American League
Indianapolis 6, New Haven 3.

American Association
St. Paul 6, Tulsa 2

Schedule Jan. 12

National League
New York Americans at Detroit.

American Association
Omaha at St. Louis.

Panzer Coach Keeps Quintet On Defensive

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 12 (AP)—Big-time college basketball coaches may be astounded at the way Al Gorton teaches the game at little Panzer College, but they'll have to admit it has paid dividends.

Gorton believes a good defense is better than a good offense, a view in which most coaches don't concur.

"If they can't score we have to win," Gorton says. "Dog your man so he can't pass or receive a pass and he can't score or help a teammate score."

Panzer has won 24 straight games to equal a school record set in the 1930-31 seasons. Panzer's last defeat was in December, 1937, when a powerful Long Island University five turned the trick by six points. Gorton's team scored one of the season's big upsets two weeks later by humbling New York University on its own floor. Neither scheduled Panzer this year.

Gorton doesn't put too much stock in the kind of basketball taught by Howard G. Cann at N. Y. U. or Clair Bee at L. I. U. Cann holds that the principle of basketball "was, is, and always will be to put the ball through a hoop as often as time will allow." Bee teaches his players to be "ball hawks" on the theory that if you can get the ball away from the other fellow, he can't score and you can.

Of course, Panzer has to score. Gorton has a veteran team which centers its attack around a six-foot, seven-inch center, Herman Knupple, who takes a position near the basket. His teammates feed him the ball, he pivots and drops it in. That's the Panzer offense.

Knupple scored 28 points Wednesday night when Panzer whipped its neighbor, Upsala, 56 to 43, for victory No. 24.

Sandwich a Match

DALLAS (AP)—The United States Ryder Cup players will sandwich a match with a Texas amateur golf team in between two tournaments next month.

They play in the Texas Open at San Antonio Feb. 8 to 11, come to Dallas to meet the amateurs Feb. 13 and then play in the Western open at Houston, Feb. 16 to 18.

Fred Corcoran, tournament manager for the Professional Golfers' Association, accepted a $1,500 guarantee for the Ryder Cuppers to play in the 36-hole four-ball event.

Dean's Contract Back

CHICAGO, Jan. 12 (AP)—"Dizzy" Dean's 1940 contract with the Chicago Cubs arrived at the Cubs' offices yesterday with no signature on the dotted line.

Instead, Dean sent from Dallas, Texas, a note to Phil K. Wrigley, owner of the team, which said:

"I realize I haven't been much help to the club the last two years, but I still think the cut is too big. However, I'm sure we can adjust things and I'll be all set for spring training on time."

Pirate Pitcher Signs

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 12 (AP)—The number of Pirates in line for 1940's baseball reached 18 today with the signing of Oadis Swigart, Archie Mo., pitcher.

Swigart, optioned to Knoxville of the Southern Association last year, won 17 and lost 10. He was recalled by Pittsburgh in the fall, and won one and lost one in the majors.

Howard Succeeds Neely

CLEMSON, S. C. (AP)—The Clemson College Athletic Council chose Frank Howard, line coach at Clemson since 1931, to succeed Jess Neely as head football coach. Neely resigned to become head coach at Rice Institute. Howard was given a four-year contract. The salary was not disclosed.

Eastern Umpires Out

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. (AP)—President T. H. Richardson of the Eastern Baseball League has announced the release of Umpires Les Williams and Claude Tobin.

Richardson gave no information regarding his 1940 staff.

Byron Nelson, National Open winner, was born in Fort Worth.

Winter Golf in the North

Wide World

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—It is one trap after another for these women golfers who engaged in the first annual Women's Snowbird Golf Tournament at the Siwanoy Country Club recently. Mrs. R. E. Heyn is trying to drive out of a trap.

And Talking of... Badminton

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shuttle Service Restored

LONDON—The popular indoor game of badminton is picking up. As you may have noticed, yourself, after an unsuccessful attempt to smite the elusive shuttlecock. In making the statement today I refer, however, to shuttles in the air, not on the floor. And the remark is prompted by the thousands that are in the air—or, for that matter, on the floor—in Britain every evening these days, now that the game has opened out again after the shut-down on all sports here at the outset of the war.

In the administrative sense, it is not badminton on the usual plan. Owing to the derangement caused in civilian affairs by such matters as the nightly "black-out," the curtailment of travel facilities, the absence of thousands of players on duty with the fighting forces, the absorption of thousands more into other forms of National Service, and the transformation of a good many club halls into headquarters for civil defense organizations.

Inter-Club Lessened

These factors have lessened inter-club play, have made League tournaments impracticable, and have consequently placed the game on a less strenuously competitive basis than usual. But, in the circumstances, nobody minds this very much. What people want is just some badminton. Of which there is more and more to be had as club after club sees its way to carry on war-time activities, after figuring that it would not be able to do so.

One cannot help regretting, all the same, that badminton in its wider aspects, should have received a sudden and drastic check at this time. Because the serial story of international play had reached a most intriguing phase when the "to be continued" footnote after the 1938-39 installment had to have the words "some time" added to it.

When the tale opened, with the action taking place at the beginning of this century, all the heroes and heroines of top-class play were characters from English courts. And so they continued to be—with the exception of that dynamic Irishman, J. F. Devlin—right up until the season before last, when a bunch of young Danes entered the All-England Championships and made their presence therein very much felt.

Challenge Trophy

This was, so to speak, the shadow cast before it by a momentous coming event. Namely, the eclipse of British stars by players from overseas, an occurrence testifying eloquently to the great development of the game abroad. So marked has this development been that, but for the war, we should now be discussing the 1939-40 tournament for a new challenge trophy in international sport—the Thomas Cup, donated by that famous and versatile British badminton character, Sir George Thomas.

This prize is to be in badminton what the Davis Cup is in lawn tennis. To wit, the emblem of international supremacy, competed for by men's teams from various countries. And just how much the situation in the game has changed during recent years is indicated by the fact that, if we were discussing Thomas Cup prospects, we should also be discussing the probable defeat of Britain. Basing our observations to this effect upon the success of players from other lands in the All-England Championships of 1938-39.

At that meeting, as you may recall, no fewer than four of the five championships decided were taken abroad—the men's singles to Denmark, by Tage Madsen; the women's singles to Canada by Mrs. W. R. Walton; the men's doubles to Ireland by T. H. Boyle and J. L. Rankin; and the women's doubles to Denmark by Mrs. R. Dalgard and Miss T. Olsen. Britain's only crumb of consolation was success of R. C. F. Nichols and Miss B. Staples in the final of the "mixed."

Here was an upheaval of preconceived notions, if you like. The improved standard of play in other countries was brought home very forcibly to us here, and one of the reasons held to be partly responsible for it was the fact that abroad a good many halls have been built especially for the game. Here, in the home of badminton, the practice has been to establish courts in buildings which happened to have enough space; and not all of them, by any means, are conducive to the production of tip-top play.

A prominent example, in this respect, is the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, where "the" tournament of the season, the All-England championships, has been held for many years past. The chief recommendation of this particular building as a setting for badminton was that it could accommodate 700 spectators. And general satisfaction was expressed when the All-England Badminton Association decided to stage its next championships at Harringay, a lofty arena with excellent lighting and room for a crowd of 7,000.

The war, of course, has mussed up Badminton plans, national and international. But the authorities of the game here are alive to the need for changes of outlook and approach, if Britain is in due course to take the lead in competition with the 16 other nations affiliated to the International Badminton Federation, now in its first year as a controlling body for the game.

Annual Tourney Canceled

TORONTO, Jan. 12 (CP)—Mrs. W. R. Walton, Jr., of Toronto, who journeyed to England last winter and won the All-England badminton championship in competition with the world's foremost players, said yesterday she has received official notification that she will hold the title without competition for duration of the war. The annual tournament has been canceled until the war is ended.

Mrs. Walton, Canadian singles titlist in 1938, was abroad when the Dominion championships were decided in Toronto last season.

West Point Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Athletic insignia, in football, soccer, and cross-country, have been awarded to 124 members of Army's varsity and plebe fall athletic squads, according to special orders just published here by Brigadier General Jay L. Benedict, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

Major sports insignia were awarded to 27 members of the varsity football squad, 38 other cadets receiving academy monograms for participation during the season. Minor sports insignia went to seven members of the cross-country team and to 13 members of the soccer team, the former also receiving a gold star with their letters, being members of a team to defeat the Navy. The Academy monogram was also awarded to five additional members of the cross-country squad, and to seven members of the soccer squad. Twenty-eight plebes won their class numerals in football, five in cross-country and 11 in soccer.

Cadet Harry Steall, of Kankakee, Ill., captain of the 1939 football team, was the winner of his fourth major award, having won his letter in boxing last winter, as well as three straight football letters. Cadets Arthur T. Frontczak of Dawagiac, Mich., and James Lotozo of Philadelphia, Pa., also won their third successive football letters.

Red Ruffing pitched the Yankees to victory after they had lost six in a row.

College Swimming

At Middletown, Conn: Yale 63, Wesleyan 13.

Wood, Wehrle Make 67's In Wind and Rain

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 12 (AP)—Two good inclement weather players set the pace today as a reduced field of 128 teed off in the second round of the $5,000 72-hole Oakland golf tournament.

Fancy 67's, three under par, executed under such trying circumstances as rain, some wind and plenty of standing water, put Craig Wood, blond professional from Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Wilford Wehrle, amateur from Racine, Wis., in the forefront.

Wood had a 35-32, Wehrle 32-35.

The Sequoyah course par is 70. Nineteen of the 214 starters equalled or bettered that figure. For a rain-pelted bunch who like to golf in fair weather, it was considered a feat worth talking about long after darkness had chased home some of the tailenders with unfinished rounds.

Trailing the leaders by a stroke were Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., youngster, and Jim Demaret, a crack shot from Houston, Texas.

Heafner, who led going into the final round of the recent Los Angeles open, hopped into second-round competition within easy striking distance, as the result of a pair of 34's, each shaving a stroke from par. Demaret turned in similar figures.

Outstanding among those who banged out sub-par golf in the opening eighteen was bulky Ed Oliver of Hornell, N. Y. After a shaky 39 on the first nine, he breezed home with a sensational 30. It was the best nine-hole score of the day.

The most prominent casualty of the opener was the two-time U. S. open champion, Ralph Guldahl. He trailed his colleagues with a 74.

Guldahl has participated in thrilling comebacks before, but there was considerable head shaking over whether he could make up such a handicap as seven strokes favoring the leaders.

The husky Madison, Wis., star explained his wobbly start with "I simply did everything wrong. Guess I'm not a bad weather golfer."

Shuffleboard Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Hundreds of crack shuffleboard players from all parts of the country will assemble here Jan. 17, for the National Singles Shuffleboard tournament, first event of its kind ever to be held on Florida's east coast.

P. V. Gahan of St. Petersburg, president of the National Association and Mayor Ernest Metcalf of West Palm Beach, will speak at opening ceremonies of the three-day competition to be held in Flagler Park on the shore of Lake Worth.

New Gym Donated

FREDERICTON, N. B. (CP)—Announcement has been made that a $150,000 gymnasium is to be donated to the University of New Brunswick by Lord Beaverbrook. New Brunswick-born British newspaper publisher.

The building will have seating accommodation for 800 to 1,000 spectators and will provide facilities for basketball, track, Badminton, tennis, handball, boxing, wrestling, softball, volley ball, and possibly bowling.

Check for $52,000

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Officials of the annual East-West charity football game, played Jan. 1, presented the Shrine Charities with a check for about $52,000.

The sum was $2,000 more than expected.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Lynn O. Waldorf, former Syracuse University line star, signed as head football coach at Northwestern University, succeeding Dick Hanley.

Opinion Divided Regarding New Stanford Football Coach

PALO ALTO, Calif., Jan. 12 (AP)—Alumni had both praise and criticism today for the selection of Clark D. Shaughnessy, University of Chicago's teamless football coach, to succeed Claude E. "Tiny" Thornhill at Stanford University.

Another group of graduates, many of whom protested loudly the work of Thornhill, who was dismissed recently after the poorest Stanford season in years, preferred to reserve comment until Shaughnessy had a chance to show what he could do with the forlorn football situation here.

Shaughnessy's appointment under a five-year contract was announced yesterday by President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford. No salary figure was disclosed. Shaughnessy received about $7,500 annually at Chicago, which abolished football last month after a disastrous season.

The action of the Chicago Trustees left Shaughnessy, who is 47 and holds a professor's ranking, in the unique position of a coach without a team.

Shaughnessy coached at Tulane and Loyola of New Orleans before succeeding Amos Alonzo Stagg in 1933 at the Big Ten University.

Approval of Shaughnessy's selection came from such alumni as Leland Cutler, prominent San Franciscan and President of the University Trustees; Judge L. K. Weinmann, Board of Athletic Control member and Harlow Rothert, President of the Block "S" Society, an organization of Stanford men who have won letters for athletic achievement.

"I have full confidence in the choice of the present board of athletic control," was Cutler's comment, and Rothert said he felt Shaughnessy "must have ability to get such strong recommendations."

On the other side of the fence, Eugene J. Kern, President of the San Francisco Board of Trade, said he was disappointed because Dud de Groot, San Jose State coach and former Stanfordite, was not selected.

J. Derroll Chace, oil company executive and former track star said:

"Why Stanford should go so far afield to get a comparative 'unknown' when two of the best coaches in America, de Groot and Lawrence Shaw of Santa Clara, were available, is beyond us."

Southwest Is Still Supreme As College Mat Game Grows

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 (AP)—College wrestling is experiencing its greatest growth in the East this year, but the Southwest still reigns supreme in the sport, an official of the National Wrestling Coaches Association reported yesterday.

W. Austin Bishop, University of Pennsylvania coach and Executive Secretary of the National Association, said a survey showed 835 colleges and universities in the Nation now support wrestling as compared with an estimated 100 in 1923. He termed the mat game "one of the Nation's fastest growing sports in respect to the number of individuals participating."

Pacing Growth

Pacing the sport's growth, Bishop said, is the three-State area of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, where a majority of the colleges now support wrestling and such teams as Lehigh, Penn State, Navy, and Franklin and Marshall annually rank with the best in the country. In addition, he pointed out, all three States now sponsor State championship meets and the sport has a prominent place in the athletic programs of most preparatory schools in the area.

But Bishop held little hope that the East will ever break the domination of southwestern rivals—led by Oklahoma A. and M.

"The material is too well divided in the East, for one thing," he explained. "Where one of the many Eastern colleges may get even two State schoolboy champions on its squad, the Oklahoma schoolboy output is concentrated in three or four institutions such as Oklahoma A. and M., Oklahoma U., and Southwestern Teachers, with the result that the Southwestern colleges have the jump on the East from the start."

Rules Standardized

Popularity of wrestling has increased, the Penn coach said, through such factors as standardization of rules, increased high school participation, virtual elimination of permanent injuries and a revival of club competition sponsored by the A. A. U.

Bishop added, however, that the sport has lagged in spectator interest. That's because wrestling fans usually must be experts to appreciate the sport, he said—"but once a wrestling fan, always one."

Local Syndicate May Buy Red Birds

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12 (AP)—Negotiations for the sale of the Columbus Red Birds of the American Association to a local syndicate are "practically completed," the Ohio State Journal said today.

The Columbus club now is owned by the St. Louis Cardinals of the National League. Cardinal officials conferred in Cincinnati yesterday with T. Lee Huntington and Richard T. Rector, Columbus sportsmen.

"If the Red Birds become home owned," the paper said it learned, "a working agreement will be formed with the Cardinals for at least two years."

Approval of the sale by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis was expected early next week, the Journal added.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	844,810
1939 volume to date	7,104,140
1938 volume to date	8,536,600

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Active

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—Stock market leaders were shaken down again today for losses of fractions to 2 points before putting up a show of resistance.

The list exhibited mild rallying symptoms at the start, but offerings in volume soon tumbled prices to law marks of the day. The pace then slowed and recoveries began to appear. Near the final hour extreme declines were substantially cut in most cases. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 shares.

Brokers attributed the morning selling burst partly to fears of new taxes, renewed softness of major commodities, and the belief of some that business will suffer more of a setback this spring than generally expected. Wall Street, though, was far from unanimous on the economic outlook and suggestions were heard that markets already might have discounted the looked-for reaction in industry.

Among principal share losers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Air Reduction, Pullman, Montgomery Ward, and Western Union.

Loft and General Electric managed to post modest plus signs.

Bonds Are Lower

Bond prices generally slipped today as traders liquidated some of their recent gains.

Corporates bore the brunt of the reaction, and minus signs were thickly scattered through the lists toward the close.

Utility companies with foreign interests were outstanding losers. International Telephone 5s and International Hydro Electric 6s each lost more than a point.

Canada 4s of 1960 sagged a bit as the Canadian government announced a $200,000,000 war loan, carrying a 3¼ per cent coupon. Scandinavian loans held in a narrow path, with traders waiting for new developments in the Finnish-Soviet war.

Minor gains and losses spotted the U. S. Treasury list.

Wheat Prices Drop And Then Recover

CHICAGO, Jan. 12 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled about 2 cents a bushel again today before enough buying appeared to right the market and cause a moderate rally. Prices reached the lowest level in a month.

Stop loss selling, closing out of lines because of need of additional margin and liquidation inspired by continued weakness of securities dominated trade much of the time.

Reports of large scale buying of southern hemisphere wheat by the United Kingdom, probably referring to yesterday's news concerning contracting for almost half of the Australian surplus, had a depressing effect on North American markets.

Sterling Futures Discount 4⅛ Cents

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The pound sterling for delivery in three months sold at a discount of only 4⅛ cents today, lowest in weeks.

The discount narrowed ¼ cent and capped the improvement under way for some time. Foreign exchange men said the "bullish" view of future sterling was undoubtedly connected with measures Britain has taken to strengthen her war economy.

Spot sterling at $3.94⅝ dipped ⅛ cent, the franc lost .00⅛ of a cent and the belga gained .01 of a cent while the guilder and Swiss franc were unchanged in terms of the dollar.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market finished the week today with prices droopy. Support was limited due largely to the approaching weekend but pressure was negligible.

Paris—A wary attitude by Bourse traders was stimulated today by intensified German air warfare. Prices moved irregularly.

Amsterdam—The Bourse took its cue from Wall Street's Thursday decline and finished with lower prices today for both domestic and foreign equities.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Jan. 12

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.96⅛	$3.95	$8.2397
Cables	3.96⅛	3.95⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0224½	.0224	†
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2244	.2243	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5340	.5338	§
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0074	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0365x	.0365x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South American			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2270	.2260	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0510	.0519	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1900	.1850	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3020	.3022	.6180
Java—florin	.5390	.5370	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2475	.2475	*
Shanghai—dol	.0800	.0800	*
Straits—dol	.4660	.4650	.9613
Dutch Islands—peso	.4975	.4965	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8806	.8800	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	69¾	69½	69½	— ⅛
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48½	48½	48½	— ⅜
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	3	8⅛	8	8	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 11
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	16	53	52	52	—1⅝
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 9
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
18	4½	Allegf pf xw	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ¾
20½	5¾	Allegf pf $30 ww	9	12½	11⅞	12	— ½
18¼	4½	Allegf pf $40 ww	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 9
23½	8	Allegf pr pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 4
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	18	20⅜	18¾	18¾	—1½
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 11
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	1	173	173	173	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 10
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	6	14	13½	14	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	23	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	66	65	66	—1
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	14	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	3	16	16	16	Jan 10
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	Jan 11
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ½
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	*2	54¼	54¼	54¼	—1½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	5	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¾
47	16¾	Am Airlines	18	42¾	41¾	41⅞	— ⅞
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	3	10⅝	10½	10½	— ½
8	3½	Am Bosch	3	5½	5½	5½	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	2	42	42⅛	42⅛	—2⅜
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	13		114	114	—1
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	1..	174¾	174¾	— ¼
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	18	28½	27	27	—1½
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	—1⅜
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (1g)	18	22	21⅛	21⅜	— ¾
115½	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	134	134	134	Jan 10
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 9
3⅜	1⅞	Am & For Pow	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	9	22	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅜
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	12	26	24¼	24¼	—1⅝
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ½
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	17	31¾	30⅝	31	+ ¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	—2
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	*6	59	57¼	57¼	—1⅝
3⅛	1¾	Am Ice	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	28	27½	27½	—1¼
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	2	5½	5½	5½	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	19	20¼	18⅞	18⅞	—1⅝
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	57	54¾	55	—4¼
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	*8	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (½e)	4	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	32	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf (1⅛k)	12	59½	58½	58½	—1
49	28	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	30	50	48½	48½	—1¼
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	52	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
122¾	117⅜	Am Roll Mill	31	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅞
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	69	69	69	
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	13⅜	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	3	10	10	10	— ¼
63	35½	Am Sm&R (⅓e)	41	49¼	48	48	—1⅛
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	144½	144½	144½	—1
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68	68	68	Jan 11
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	34	28⅞	27⅞	28	— ⅞
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
18¼	9	Am Stove (¼e)	3	17	17	17	
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	4	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—1
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87½	87½	87½	
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	20	171	169½	169⅝	—1½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	10	88	85¾	85¾	—2¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	25	89¾	87¾	87¾	—2
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149½	149½	149½	+ ½
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	29	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Jan 11
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	9	43½	42⅞	43	—1
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	1	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	192	28⅝	27½	27½	—1
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	10	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 4
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 5
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	1	32	31½	31½	— ¾
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	— ¼
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	4	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	49	49	49	
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	21	39⅝	39	39¼	— ⅜
13	7½	Arnold C (⅓e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	—2
81	41	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	6	84	82½	83	+1
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅞
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	35	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ½
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	6	51¾	50¾	50¾	—1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	12	21½	20½	20½	—1
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	Jan 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	3	17	17	17	Jan 10
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	17	21¼	20¾	21	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅞
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	65	65	65	Jan 11
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	4	2	2	2	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 4
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	62	6¾	6⅜	6½	— ¼

B

21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	47	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅝
8¾	3⅝	Balt & Ohio	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	7¼	6⅞	7	
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	5	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.90g)	12	12⅝	12½	12½	
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	10	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27¾	27½	27½	— ½
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	— ½
9⅝	7¼	Beld-He (.72½g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)		61⅜	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	58	29¼	28	28	— ⅝
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	10	22	21½	21½	— ½
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Jan 11
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	6	38	37¾	37¾	— ¾
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	142	76⅝	74⅛	74⅛	—2⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	9	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	3	31	30	30	—1⅞
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	6	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	—1⅝
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	21	21	21	— ¾
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	25	23	21¾	21¾	—1
28⅛	16	Bohn A&B (1)	3	22¼	21½	21½	—2½
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22½	22½	22½	
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	17	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	32	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅞
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	5	33⅛	32¾	32¾	— ¾
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	9	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	18	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅞
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	Jan 11
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	52½	52½	52½	Jan 11
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
13¾	4	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jan 11
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	48	14⅞	14½	14¾	— ⅛
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	13	51¼	50	51¼	+ ⅜
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	7	50½	49¾	50½	+ ½
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	22	23½	22¼	22⅜	—1⅝
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	Jan 11
25¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	8	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ¼
13⅜	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	12	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	16	5½	5⅜	5½	— ¼
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	9	5⅛	5	5	
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	5	22⅜	22	22	Jan 11
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	4	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	45	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ¾
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	6	12	12	12	
7¾		Bush Terminal	14	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
11⅛	6¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
38¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21⅜	21	21⅜	Jan 6
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	8	12¼	12	12	— ½
17⅝	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15	15	15	Jan 11

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	6	24½	24	24	— ¾
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	Jan 2
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	11	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	4⅝	Cal & Hec (¼e)	14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	4	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	32	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	43	5	4⅞	5	
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 11
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	5	25	24	24	—2
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅓e)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	70¼	70¼	70¼	—1
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	6	52½	51	51½	—1½
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½g)	36	28½	27⅝	28	
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	16	10½	10	10	— ½
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	5¼		5¼	Jan 4
14¾	5½	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
6⅞	3½	Centu'y R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	27	41⅜	39¾	40	— ¼
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jan 8
30	17	Cham P&F(.70g)	1	25	25	25	— ½
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¾
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	56	40⅞	40	40	— ⅞
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	95	95	Jan 9

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	18	⅛	⅛	⅛	—⅛
3⅝	⅝	Chi & N West pf	3	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	10	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ½
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	¼	¼	¼	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 10
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	10	13½	13	13	— ⅜
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	3	35	34¾	34¾	Jan 11
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	— ¾
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	10	⅜	¼	¼	Jan 11
1⅜	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 9
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 8
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 9
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
13½	4⅜	Childs Co	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	147	86¼	82⅜	82⅞	—3⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	9	31	29	29	—1
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	3	37½	37½	37½	—1½
60½	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	29	36⅛	35¾	35¾	— ¼
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	29	37¼	35⅞	36	—1¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	8	120½	119	119	—2½
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jan 8
18	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	16	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105	105	105	— ¼
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	1	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅞
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	5	18	18	18	
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	2	23½	23½	23½	— ½
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	13	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(5)	7	91½	90	90	—1¾
15⅜	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ½
30½	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅝
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	47⅜	47	47⅜	— ⅛
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jan 6
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	28	53	52¾	52¾	— ½
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)		110½	110½	110½	Jan 10
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	41	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	48	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	14	69¾	69	69	— ¾
32½	25⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	*81	31¾	31⅜	31½	— ⅜
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	14	23	22¼	22½	— ¾
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	7	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	28	27	26	26¼	—1⅛
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	39	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅜
39½	30⅝	Cons Edison (2)	94	31¼	30½	30½	— ¾
50¼	44	Cons Ed pf (5)	8	108⅛	107¾	107¾	— ⅜
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	Jan 8
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 11
9⅞	3½	Consol Oil (.80)	*27	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 8
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 11
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	— ¼
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Jan 11
17¼	9½	Contain Cp(¾g)	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	8	14⅜	14	14¼	— ⅛
⅝	1	Cont Bak B	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	1

Commerce and Finance

Records: Bank Deposits, $64,400,000,000; Gold, $17,700,000,000

Business and Industry

Wallace Takes Over Direct FCA Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Wallace has taken direct control of the Farm Credit Administration and instructed its officials to find ways of re-establishing delinquent borrowers on a "sound basis" that would "maintain the integrity" of the Federal Land Bank System.

Former Governor F. F. Hill of the FCA suspended foreclosures on delinquent farm mortgages last fall. Extensions and delinquent installment on loans and other items due from borrowers totaled $43,477,000 Sept. 30.

In addition, the FCA had $154,709,000 invested in foreclosed farms, loans called for foreclosure and sheriffs' certificates of sale under foreclosure proceedings. This latter item was $13,284,000 greater than a year earlier.

Differences of opinion between Mr. Wallace and Mr. Hill over handling delinquent loans led to Mr. Hill's resignation recently and the appointment of Dr. E. G. Black as his successor. In an order Wednesday, Mr. Wallace made Dr. Black directly responsible to him. Previously the FCA had operated as an independent agency.

Mr. Wallace said in a communication to FCA employees that he endorsed Mr. Hill's action in suspending foreclosures but that he did not think "we should stop at that."

"With all the facilities at our disposal," he said, "we must study the conditions responsible for the delinquencies and earnestly seek a solution which will enable the people of these areas to re-establish their economy on a sound basis and at the same time will maintain the integrity of the Land Bank System."

Officials said most of the delinquencies were in the Great Plains area.

Secretary Wallace said the delinquencies "have resulted in the impairment of stock in a large number of the national farm loan associations through which farmers secure land bank loans."

It has been suggested that the FCA "mark down" and extend delinquent loans at a level which would enable the borrowers to pay. Officials said that such action might involve some losses by the Federal credit agencies.

Expenditures Cut Needed to Balance Budget, Says Hanes

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—John W. Hanes, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, contends the federal budget cannot be balanced by collection of additional taxes alone but must undergo a reduction in expenditures.

"Eventually the Federal budget must be balanced and there are only three ways to do that—by new taxes, by reducing expenses and by a combination of the two plus economic recovery," he told 150 bankers and business executives at a banquet.

Though Mr. Hanes avoided reference to the coming political campaign he asserted the present capital stock and excess profits taxes should be eliminated.

"Such taxes have no place in the capital structure of our country," said Mr. Hanes, who retires Feb. 1 to private life as a successful broker and business executive.

"The capital stock tax is a penalizing tax against the business man for trying to guess what the capital earnings of his business will be for the next three years. The tax must be paid on that basis whether the earnings are forthcoming or not. I do not believe that such a tax has any place in our capital structures."

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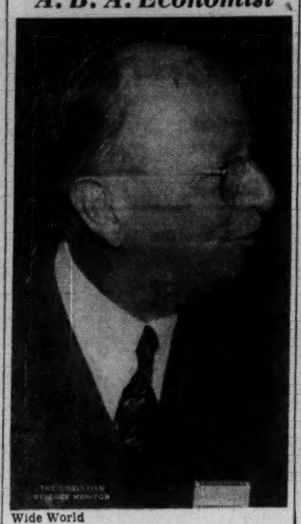


Wide World

Dr. Paul F. Cadman

Appointed Economist of the American Bankers Association. Mr. Cadman was formerly University of California Professor of Corporation Finance and Investments.

Heard in Wall Street

Bankers and trustees who follow the New York "legal list" for investment may see over $1,000,000,000 stricken from the list this year out of the remaining $2,584,000,000 of rail bonds unless the New York State legislature acts. No bill is yet reported and the State Banking Department has not made a recommendation.

Up to 1932 rails were eligible, roughly speaking, so long as they earned fixed charges 1½ times. In that year the legislature passed a "moratorium" freezing the list, i. e. keeping all on the list which were still there despite the depression casualties. In 1938 the moratorium was lifted and about $3,000,000,000 of the $7,600,000,000 on the list promptly fell off, despite the fact that the legislature permitted all those to stay on the list which had earned fixed charges once in every year 1931-1938 inclusive. Another $941,000,000 fell off the list last year for not covering fixed charges in 1938. Now the question is whether the legislature will extend the law to cover 1939 earnings. If it doesn't, rails will have to show a coverage of 1½ times for 1939 against only once for 1931 through 1938, and $1,000,000,000 of them won't be able to do it.

* * *

The Guffey Act has had a bumpy history. The first Act was promptly thrown out by the pre-Roosevelt Supreme Court. Of the second, passed very shortly after the Court's decision, practically nothing is yet in effect except the per-ton penny tax for its operation; the 30-day contract limit is universally ignored; the first schedules laboriously worked out by the Bituminous Coal Commission were withdrawn; and the second set are expected to go the same way as soon as they are promulgated. Operators claiming a majority of the tonnage supported the Allen bill in Congress last year which would have cut the heart out of the Guffey Act, including the price-fixing features, and they hope to get the bill out of committee at least in this session.

* * *

Big news is coming in the anthracite field in a few days.

* * *

Feature of the banks' annual meetings here was that stockholders asked fewer questions and officers answered more. Earnings reports were mixed with a big gain for National City standing out and a slight recession for Chase. One addition was made to the billion-dollar club, with Bankers' Trust assets making it fourth in that class. There was no notable change in the average length of maturities. This year the banks face added Social Security costs.

* * *

Securities of the defaulted rails have contributed substantially to recent strength in the bond market here. Among the issues showing plus signs early this week, for example, were those of Chicago & Eastern Illinois (now coming out of reorganization), Northwestern, Erie, MOP, New Haven, Milwaukee, and Wisconsin Central. Carloading figures have been making among the best showings of all the current business figures. (This explains partly why the Monitor's index is doing better than that of the New York Times.)

H. F.

Exchange Loss Seen Around $1,200,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange, one of the nation's leading aggregations of business experts, was reported in well informed financial quarters today to have lost about $1,200,000 last year.

This, on Wall Street, was regarded as a pretty good record since, in 1938, the exchange dropped $1,548,417.

A staff of accountants is at work now on the official year-end report, but it will not be ready for another month or so.

The $350,000 reduction in loss was achieved by cuts in personnel, salaries and taxes, it was reported.

The brokers who, as members of the exchange pay annual dues for its support, were hard hit in 1939 by a 12 per cent decline in the volume of stock transactions.

Bank Deposits In U. S. Put At Over 64 Billion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated today that bank deposits, currency and coin in United States have reached the unprecedented total of $64,400,000,000—about $489 for every man, woman and child in the country.

The total, the board said in its monthly bulletins, increased $5,300,000,000 last year and was $9,000,000,000 larger than in 1929.

In actual coin and currency, last year's gain was only about $700,000,000, about half of which was in coins demanded by Americans for business and personal purposes, and about half in large paper bills purchased by foreigners for hoarding.

Future "Unpredictable"

Most of the deposit increase, except for the gain created by better business, also was due to foreigners sending wealth here for safekeeping in anticipation of the war.

Government borrowing, the board said in another article, may have affected deposits totals somewhat but has reduced, rather than increased—as some persons were said to believe—the portion of deposits called "excess reserves" or idle money available for lending and investment.

E. A. Goldenweiser, Research Director of the board, wrote in the bulletin that the Treasury's $17,700,000,000 hoard of gold was "an asset which is of little value now and whose value in the future is unpredictable."

Mr. Goldenweiser indicated that he believed the United States made the best of several unpleasant choices in permitting so much gold to accumulate here. But its very size—about 60 per cent of all the gold in the world—had created serious problems.

Problem May Get Worse

These problems, he said, are "likely to stay with us for a long while and may even increase." He added that the solution would depend on worldwide restoration of trade and monetary stability after the European war.

He made no explanation of his statement that the future value of gold was "unpredictable," but asserted that gold was still "the principal if not the only international currency," indicating he did not fear any renunciation by other countries of gold for this purpose."

Since 1934 Mr. Goldenweiser explained, the gold stocks of the Treasury have increased by about $13,600,000,000.

One result of the accumulation, he said, had been to swell idle funds in banks to the record total of more than $5,000,000,000. If banks chose to lend this money freely, he said there was the "possibility of uncontrollable credit expansion."

As previous board statements have asked, he urged that new powers be created to combat credit inflation, when and if necessary.

The Commerce Department said gold imports into the United States in 1939 nearly doubled the previous high mark.

Last year's gold imports were $3,574,414,000, swollen by unprecedented movements of European capital to this country for safekeeping.

1938 Big Year

Although gold imports had exceeded $1,000,000,000 in each year since the President revalued gold from $20.67 to $35 per ounce early in 1934, the previous record was $1,979,458,000 in 1938, a year in which gold movement was enhanced by the first Czechoslovakian crisis.

No geographical analysis of the year's imports has been compiled yet, but the largest portion of the metal came from England and other parts of the British Empire. So far this year, Canada has been the principal shipper.

Last year's silver imports declined sharply to $85,307,000, probably because of the reduction in the United States purchase price for foreign silver from 43 to 35 cents per ounce. In 1938, silver imports totaled $230,531,000.

Another cause of the reduction was the Japanese blockade of China from which a large part of the 1938 metal came. Last year, Mexico and Canada were the chief shippers.

With the international trend of both metals toward the United States, exports of gold last year totaled only $508,000 and exports of silver, $14,630,000.

Gold Earmarked

The department said that $534,417,000 of the gold shipped here last year was deposited under earmark by foreign governments and central banks in the Federal Reserve System, boosting their earmark accounts to $1,163,004,000. The remainder of the gold was sold to the United States Treasury.

The Treasury also was a major purchaser of silver, although some of the foreign silver was purchased by manufacturers of silverware and similar articles.

U. S. Steel Shipments Best Since April, 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—December shipments of finished steel products by subsidiaries of U. S. Steel Corp. totaled 1,304,284 tons, highest since April, 1937, when nearly 40,000 more tons were shipped.

The December figure compared with 1,270,894 in November and 694,204 in December, 1938.

Total shipments for 1939 were 10,652,150 tons, against the adjusted 1938 total of 6,655,749 tons.

Outlook for the Air Transport Concerns Looms Ever Brighter

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Traders here think it hardly surprising that the commercial air transport companies' shares have been making new highs recently on the Stock Exchange. Within the last year the outlook and earning power of the companies have improved tremendously.

Investors in recent years have learned by considerable experience to shy away from air transport companies, particularly in favor of the plane and engine manufacturers. The air transport companies had hard going. They started with heavy losses, supported by mail subsidies which had just about begun to cover the losses when all the contracts were cancelled in early 1934 and the army flew the mails. Mail pay thereafter was cut sharply, and a series of accidents discouraged the growth of passenger travel.

Now, however, most of this is changed. First, not a passenger has been injured in a commercial plane flight since February, during which some 1,400,000 passengers have been carried about 620,000,000 miles (67,000,000 plane miles). As a result, public confidence has been greatly increased, probably to the point where it would take not one but a series of accidents to destroy this confidence. Insurance rates for air travel are now the same as for rail, i. e. 25 cents per $5,000 for four hours' flying. The Air Transport Association of America recently said, "It seems safe to say this is the greatest increase in safe travel of any class of passenger service for any similar period in the history of transportation in the United States."

Air Travel Follows Business

In the second place, improvement in general business conditions has of course stimulated air travel, which is roughly geared to business conditions. Thus, for example, the previous peak of transport earnings was in 1936, when business indices were high, from which earnings went into a 1937 trough along with general business.

Lastly, the war has substantially stimulated domestic air travel, so that late summer speculations as to the fall travel have had to be substantially revised upward. The luxury travel trade which formerly went to Europe has apparently been in considerable part diverted to seeing America first, by air, as well as to the winter travel runs to Florida and California.

As a result, air travel currently is running about 70 per cent above a year ago. Sixteen domestic airlines reported to the Civil Aeronautical Authority that their December passenger traffic was 74 per cent over December, 1938. Up through July the gain over 1938 had been only about 35 per cent; for the full year it will be about 42 per cent.

This gain means much more than it did a few years ago because air transport is much less dependent on mail revenue. A few years ago, passenger revenues were only about 30 per cent and mail revenues about 70 per cent; now the percentages have been roughly reversed.

So it is anticipated that net income of the major lines for 1939 will be about $3,000,000. This is an infinity increase, for in 1938 they went in the aggregate red by about $2,000,000. And for the current year 1940 it is estimated that a mere 33 per cent increase in revenue passenger travel will produce a 66 per cent increase in net income, bringing it up to round $5,000,000.

May Reduce Mail Rates

It is possible that in the next year or so mail pay rates may be revised downward. After the CAA was inaugurated in August, 1938, most of the lines obtained slight increases in mail pay. Though the CAA has probably more power over its industry than any other of Washington's regulatory bodies, it is highly respected in the trade for its fairness and honesty. From here on CAA will probably itself commence proceedings to reduce the mail pay on certain lines, on the ground that those lines are now doing well enough to be gradually weaned from their subsidy.

Last summer it was stated that the Post Office was actually deriving more income from the sale of airmail stamps than it was paying out, but this is not necessarily significant, since the Post Office would not be averse to making a little profit on its airmail service. The CAA awards the mail pay rates and the Post Office chooses the schedules.

At present, mail pay is reckoned on a base rate which decreases as the volume goes up. It is expected that ultimately a straight per-pound basis will be applied, but for the present the base rate is retained in order to help the weak feeder lines which supply the big main line companies with mail and passengers.

The companies may further benefit by the comparative stabilization of types of plane. United has been writing planes off in four years and the other lines in five. However, the companies last year bought a number of Douglas DC-3's which with minor improvements was the same plane they had bought several years before.

The newer planes such as the DC-4 and the Boeing Stratoliner are bigger and more expensive; the development work on the DC-4 cost $2,000,000. It is not likely, therefore, that the manufacturers will be in a hurry to bring out new planes outmoding their present jobs until at least they have sold a goodly number of them and have accumulated a good many improvements to go in the next big new model.

An Obsolescence Problem

This progress in design has been one of the obsolescence problems of the transport industry. First one company would get the jump on its competitors with a faster or more comfortable model, then another company would get the lead away. American Airlines, Inc., has just placed the biggest commercial order on record, for 15 40-passenger four-motored Douglas DC-4's to involve on outlay of over $5,300,000.

Pan American has also recently ordered $5,000,000 worth of new flying equipment. The boom in its business has been quite as phenomenal as that of the domestic air lines. When the trans-Atlantic run was started, business boomed a while for the novelty, then fell off substantially. However, the war has pushed it back up again far beyond expectations, so that Pan American is preparing to increase its schedules substantially.

People fly to Europe to avoid torpedoes now as well as to save time, and mail goes by plane because it has less trouble with the censors. There has also been a doubling of the traffic to South America since the war began, partly because of the temporary suspension of Lufthansa and Air France services, chiefly because of the divergence of tourist traffic from Europe and the eagerness of American business houses to capture South American business allegedly lost by the belligerents.

Air transport shares have appreciated substantially. During 1939, while the Dow-Jones' industrials were making no net gain at all, Pan American went up from 15⅞ at the end of '38 to 19¼ at the end of '39; United Air Lines from 12⅞ to 16, and Eastern Air Lines from 16⅝ to 30½, while American Airlines recently touched 45 against a 1938 range of 22-8.

Uruguay's Finances Seen Continuing To Pivot on Exchange Manipulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Finances for 1940 will continue to pivot on exchange manipulation in favor of the Treasury. The budget, according to a New Year announcement, will be almost a replica of that for 1939.

The pound sterling—the predominant foreign currency in the exchange market—will be cashed with a difference of one and a half pesos, which mean 18,300,000 pesos income for the Treasury during the year.

President Baldomir, reviewing the old year, said he had used exchange profits to improve elementary education, public health and social provision, which were "the three most serious problems." He had been criticized, but no source had offered substitute solutions. He considered it satisfactory, because it distributed the financing burden equitably among all classes.

Other legislative achievements which General Baldomir extolled related to immigration, creation of the Agrarian Bank, rural workers' retirement and establishment of compulsory military service. He promised that public works will not be stopped; an additional investment of 5,000,000 pesos has been provided for this department in the 1940 budget.

He compared the recent financial measures with those of 1914. A quarter of a century ago public salaries and pensions were reduced 15 per cent, debt redemption was suspended, the import tariff raised and domestic taxation increased. None of these steps had been adopted today. He refused salary discounts because these were anti-economic. The only economy that could be justified in public administration was not to fill vacancies.

Douglas Assumes New Post As Insurance Firm Head

NEW YORK (AP)—Lewis W. Douglas is now at his desk in his new post as President and Trustee of Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He took office Jan. 2, succeeding David F. Houston, who became Chairman.

Mr. Douglas, former Congressman and Federal Director of the Budget, has for two years been Principal and Vice Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal.

Kress Co. Sales Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—S. H. Kress Co. reported December sales of $15,232,484, a gain of 5.6 per cent from $14,428,795 in December, 1938. Total 1939 sales amounted to $84,851,373, or 3.2 per cent more than $82,187,173 in the preceding year. The company has a chain of national outlets for low-priced merchandise.

Farmer Income For 11 Months Off by 2 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The income of American farmers from marketings during the first 11 months of 1939 was estimated at $6,360,000,000 by the Agriculture Department. This was 2 per cent less than the income during the similar 1938 period.

This income was supplemented by Government benefit payments of $715,000,000. Federal subsidies in the January-November period of 1938 amounted to $443,000,000.

The department said the income from sales of principal crops was larger in the first 11 months of 1939 than in the same months of 1938 in the north Atlantic, west-north central and western regions, but was smaller in the other regions. The income from livestock and livestock products showed increases in the west north central, south central and western regions.

The 11-month income with Government benefit payments by States for 1938 and 1939, respectively, included:

Maine, $40,025,000 and $43,781,000; New Hampshire, $15,325,000 and $15,872,000; Vermont, $31,656,000 and $33,336,000; Massachusetts, $48,026,000 and $49,212,000; Connecticut, $40,525,000 and $38,326,000; Rhode Island, $6,819,000 and $7,120,000; New York, $242,782,000 and $243,302,000.

Maryland, $57,527,000 and $57,355,000; Virginia, $95,842,000 and $88,690,000; North Carolina, $202,300,000 and $195,759,000; South Carolina, $95,170,000 and $91,206,000; Georgia, $123,438,000 and $116,940,000; Florida, $93,749,000 and $97,756,000; Tennessee, $112,837,000 and $110,536,000; Alabama, $108,097,000 and $89,436,000; Mississippi, $140,763,000 and $140,262,000; Arkansas, $128,878,000 and $123,408,000; Louisiana, $104,867,000 and $108,364,000.

Giannini Declares Morgenthau Leaves Charges Unanswered

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—L. M. Giannini, president of the Bank of America, asserted that Secretary Henry Morgenthau's resolve to continue "regardless of abuse" to protect bank depositors did not answer charges previously made by the banker.

Mr. Giannini, son of A. P. Giannini who founded the bank, charged before the bank's stockholders last Tuesday that the Treasury secretary was harrying the bank by "arbitrary and illegal" acts.

The younger Giannini renewed his attack when told Mr. Morgenthau favored legislation to wipe out bank holding companies, and was against such companies buying up local banks, replacing local management and losing sight of local problems.

Mr. Giannini's reply was:

"No further proof of my position is necessary than Mr. Morgenthau's melodramatic reaction. My charges go unanswered.

"While he has not been able to meet the charges against him we have the satisfaction of bringing him out into the open and taking him out of the position of hiding behind the Comptroller's department.

"There is implicit in this statement further evidence of malicious motive.

"He used the holding company issue, which is not applicable to this case, to draw a red herring across the trail.

"Let him lay all the cards on the table."

Reserve Idle Money Supply Up Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a $110,000,000 boost in the supply of idle money in the banks which brought the total to the near record figure of $5,380,000,000.

The increase was due mostly to the continuing flow of money to banks from stores in which Christmas shoppers spent it, with gold imports accounting for some of the increase.

The board also said that the 12 Federal Reserve banks sold $7,000,000 worth of government securities, reducing these investments to $2,477,000,000.

Judge to Sign Order For Road's Reorganization

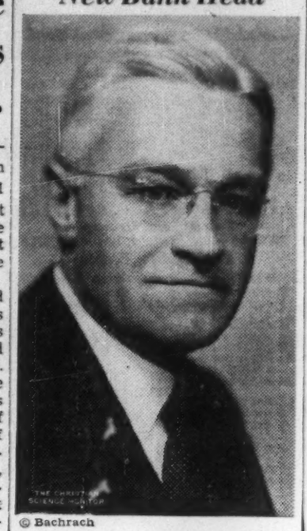
CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes indicated he would sign an order confirming the reorganization of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Benjamin Wham, trustee, said the C. & E. I. would be the first Class 1 railroad to emerge from reorganization proceedings under Section 77 of the amended Bankruptcy Act.

The order which Judge Barnes perused provided for the appointment of a board of managers to direct the operation of the road under a new charter. Members of the board would be Kenneth D. Steere of New York, now Chairman of the Debtors Committee; Carrol M. Shanks of Newark, N. J., lawyer and Chairman of the General Mortgage Protective Committee, and John W. Barriger III of Washington, Chief Executive of the Railroad Division of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Under the reorganization plan, the RFC would loan the railroad slightly more than $11,000,000 to take up the consolidated mortgage in full and leave about $3,000,000 of working capital.

New Bank Head



© Bachrach

Horace K. Corbin

Elected President of the Fidelity Union Trust Company of Newark, N. J. He succeeds the late J. H. Bacheller. Mr. Corbin was recently elected a director of the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

Reconsideration Of ICC Rail Rate Decision Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—The north's roalroads served notice they intend to seek a reconsideration of the Interstate Commerce Commission's recent decision in the long-fought south-to-north freight rate case.

The northern carriers filed a petition with the ICC asking a postponement of at least 60 days from February 1 in the effective date of the commission's order.

In their petition, the northern railroads said the commission erroneously assumed that rates from the South to the North are 139 per cent of the rates within the North. They contended that rates to some parts of the north were "substantially less" than 139 per cent.

"The bases of rates prescribed from the South to official (North) territory in numerous important instances would result in lower rates from the south than are applicable within official territory, for comparable distances—a result which it is believed the commission did not intend," the northern railroads said.

"The report and order do not state to what extent, if any, the prescribed rates from the south should take into account rates in official territory depressed by water, motor truck or other local competition."

Big Canadian War Issue To Bear 3¼ P. C.

OTTAWA (CP)—Subscriptions will be opened Monday morning on a $200,000,000 Dominion war loan bearing 3¼ per cent interest.

Details of the loan, which have been awaited with much interest by Americans who have billions invested in Dominion subsidiary companies, were announced on behalf of Finance Minister Ralston. Officials emphasized that subscriptions are voluntary and offered only to Canadian investors.

The proceeds will be used to finance war expenditures which it is estimated will cost Canada $1,000,000 a day for the first full year of the war.

Bonds to Be Taxable

In addition to the $200,000,000 in new money, the Finance Minister will have discretion to accept applications for conversion of Dominion of Canada 3 per cent bonds maturing March 1, 1940, into an equal par value of the new issue.

What amount will be added to the $200,000,000 by this conversion was not estimated by Canadian finance officials. The 3 per cent bond issue was for $115,000,000.

Dated Feb. 1, 1940, the bonds will mature Feb. 1, 1952, but by a system of annual drawings by lot they are callable in five equal sections beginning Feb. 1, 1948.

The bonds will be offered at par and will not be tax-free as were most of the six War and Victory bond issues sold in the World War.

When turned in for conversion the bonds will be valued at 100.17 per cent and accrued interest to date of delivery.

In Small Denominations

The subscriptions, opening at 9 a. m., Monday will be handled by a widespread selling organization of investment dealers, brokers and branch banks.

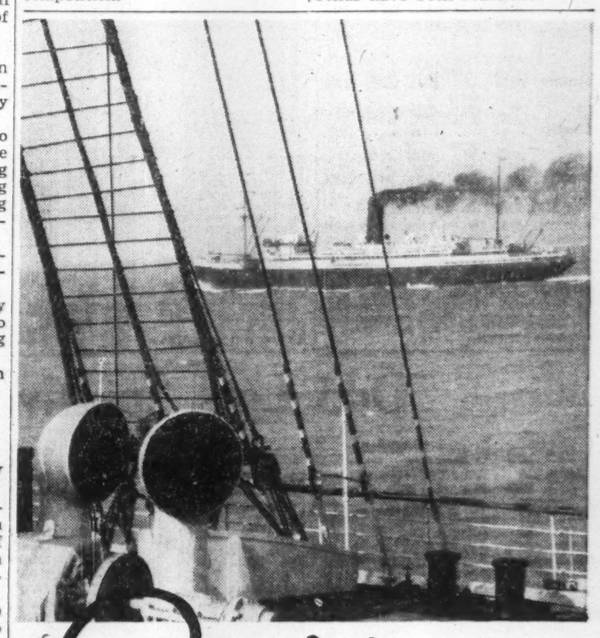
To encourage popular distribution, bearer bonds will be in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, and registered bonds in larger denominations.

Chartered banks of Canada will make loans to investors for three months up to 80 per cent of the principal amount of the bonds purchased. These loans will be at 3¼ per cent interest.

An endeavor will be made to see that the smallest investor has an opportunity to subscribe, it was said.

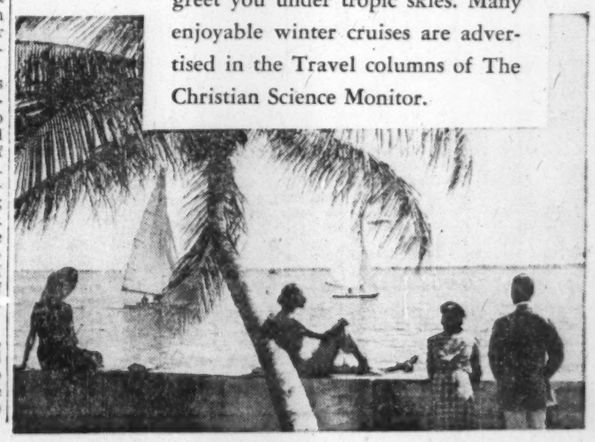
An allotment will be made for that purpose in case the issue is oversubscribed.

The first bond of this issue is four times as large as the first offering of the six issues of the World War. All the World War loans except the last Victory loan were tax free. All the tax-free bonds have been redeemed.



Sail THIS WINTER

Cruise to where the sun shines high, palm trees slap their fronds in languid breezes, where folk and folkways are different, and new sights and sounds greet you under tropic skies. Many enjoyable winter cruises are advertised in the Travel columns of The Christian Science Monitor.



Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Standard Gas Control Plan Is Told TNEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Counsel for the Monopoly Committee contended that a European financier and his American associate might have obtained control of one of the Nation's biggest public utility systems if the depression had not intervened.

Peter R. Nehemkis, Ja., attorney in charge of the committee's investment banking inquiry, made this assertion in summing up testimony relating to the billion-dollar Standard Gas & Electric Company system.

Victor Emanuel, New York financier who was the day's witness, conceded that he had once envisioned merging the Standard System with other major utility empires in collaboration with Capt. Alfred Loewenstein, Belgian financier who passed on in 1928 in a plunge from an airliner that was crossing the English Channel.

But he dropped the scheme, he asserted, and his subsequent acquisition with Mr. Loewenstein's successors of certain rights in the Standard System was not an effort to oust from control the investment banking house of H. M. Byllesby & Co.

Mr. Nehemkis, however, asserted that the scheme was "carried out pretty much with relation to Standard Gas," and declared that "had the depression not intervened it would appear these two might have controlled the utility system of this country."

Mr. Emanuel testified that through the United States Electric Power Company he and the Loewenstein interests purchased enough Standard stock to obtain a "veto power" on the board of directors, force retirement of a preferred stock issue and obtain an agreement giving them the right to designate the underwriter for 75 per cent of the system's future financing.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 12

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Alb	81	80¼	81	81½
8.00	Bos Edison	146½	145½	146½	146
2.60b	Bos Her-Trav	45¾	45¼	45¾	46¼
	B&M pr pf	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
.60b	Bos Pers Prop	14	14	14	14
	Copper Range	4½	4½	4½	4¾
	East G&F pr pf	19¾	19¼	19¾	20¾
4.50e	E G&F pr pf	45	44½	45	45¼
	E M SR 1st pf	60	60	60	60
	E M SR pf B	16	16	16	16
1.00b	Employers Gr	23¼	22	23⅛	23
2.50	First Nat Sts	44¾	44	44	44⅝
	Tath Bak A	31½	31½	31½	32
	Tath Bak B	27c	27c	27c	27c
	Tar Royale	1½	1⅛	2	2
	Mergan Inhaler	13¼	13¼	13¼	15¼
8.50a	N E T&T	127	126½	127	126½
	North Butte	57c	57c	57c	53c
.95b	Reece But H	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
.40b	Shawmut As	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
2.50	Unit Shoe M	80½	80¼	80¼	81¼
1.00	Unit Shoe M pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	43

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1939; no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1939; includes $.60 per share paid on old split-up. common stock prior to 2-for-1

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.99⅜	.99¾	.98	.98¾	.99⅜
July	.96⅞	.97⅛	.95½	.96½	.97⅛
September	.96	.96⅜	.95	.95⅞	.96½
	Corn				
May	.57⅛	.57⅜	.56½	.57¼	.57½
July	.57½	.57⅝	.56¾	.57⅜	.58
September	.58⅜	.58⅞	.57½	.58½	.58½
	Oats				
May	.40	.40	.39⅛	.39⅜	.40
July	.34¾	.34⅞	.33¾	.34½	.35
September					.32¾
	Rye				
May	.70¼	.70⅜	.68¼	.68⅜	.70¾
July	.69½	.69⅝	.67⅜	.68⅜	.69¾
September	.69½	.69½	.67¾	.68⅜	.69¾

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of Jan. 6 showed (in thousands of reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 77,301, decrease 225; bills of exchange and checks, 11,219,843, decrease 986; securities 653,735, decrease 149,410; circulation 11,413,552, decrease 524,382; sight deposits 1,617,092, decrease 404,124; reserve ratio 0.68 per cent. Rate of discount 4 per cent.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	3¼s '45-43	110	109.21	109.31
2	2½s '47-45	109.7	109.7	109.7
3	3s '48-46	110.23	110.23	110.23
5	4¼s '52-47	120.17	120.17	120.17
25	2s '50-48	103.12	103.12	103.12
10	2½s '52-49	105.31	105.29	105.29
1	2½s '52-50	106.1	106.1	106.1
3	3s '55-51	110.28	110.28	110.28
1	2¼s '53-51	103.16	103.16	103.16
2	2¼s '63-58	106.24	106.24	106.24
12	2¾s '65-60	106.20	106.20	106.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

75	3s '49-4	108.9	108.9	108.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4s '48	104	104	104
1	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	108	108	108
1	Aleghany cv 5s '49	.70	70	70
1	Aleghany 5s '50 st	43	43	43
8	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
13	Am & For P 5s 2030	110	110	110
1	AmIGChalm 5½s '49	62⅝	62¼	62¼
16	Am T&T 5½s '43	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
	106 31-32	108⅞	108.3	3-32
5	Am T&T 3½s '66	109	108⅝	109
8	Am T&T 3½s '61	109¼	109	109
1	Am T Frd cv '50	107	107	107
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106½	106½	106½
1	Ang C Nitra deb 67	38¾	38¾	38¾
1	Ann Arbor 4s 95	49	49	49
8	Arm Del 4s 57	100¼	100¼	100¼
19	Arm Del 4s 55	100⅝	100	100¼
33	AT&SF 4s 95	106	105½	106
3	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜
1	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	91⅝	91⅜	91½
1	AT&SF 4½s 60	103	103	103
1	AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	110	110	110
2	A C Line 1st 4s 52	96	96	96
7	A C Line 1st 4½s 52	76	76	76
1	A C Line 4½s 52	67½	66	66
4	A C Line 5s 45	59½	59½	59½
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	75	75	75
2	Atl Refin 3s 53	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
3	AubAuto cv 4½s49	106½	106½	106½
1	B&O rfg 6s 95	45	45	45
3	B&O 1st 5s 48	28½	28½	28½
9	B&O rfg 5s 95	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
7	B&O rfg 5s 95 st	27½	27½	27½
22	B&O 5s 96 P	28	27½	27½
17	B&O 5s 96 F ct	27½	27½	27½
6	B&O cv 4½s 60	27¼	27¼	27⅝
29	B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	16	16	16
1	B&O 1st 4s 48	16	15¼	15¼
65	B&O S W 5s 50	65½	65	65
1	B&O S W 5s 50 ct	57½	57½	57½
1	B&O T C 4s 59	45¼	45¼	45¼
1	Bang & Aroo 5s 48	54½	54½	54½
2	Bemn TPa 5s 48B	100	100	100
20	Beth Stl 4½s 60	115¾	115¾	115¾
5	Beth Stl 3½s 66	108	107¾	107¾
26	Beth Stl 3½s 52	105¾	105⅝	105¾
2	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105¾	105½	105½
19	Boston&Me 4¾s 61	100¾	100¾	100¾
4	Bost & Me 4¾s 61	44	43	43
1	Boston & Me 5s 55	43½	42¾	42¾
18	Bkly City RR 5s 41	44	44	44
1	Bkly City RR 5s 41 ct	70	68½	70
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	68½	68½	68½
65	Bkly Manh Tr 4½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
41	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	84¼	84	84¼
5	Bkly Un C&Sb 3½s41	83	82½	82¾
2	Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	50	47¾	49¾
4	Bkly U Gas 5s 50	95¾	95¾	95¾
4	Bkly U Gas 5s 57	106	105⅞	106
1	Buf R&P 4½s 57	107	107	107
1	Buf R&P 4½s 57 ct	37¾	37¾	37¾
10	Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	36¼	36¼	36¼
4	Bush Term 5s 55	61¾	61¾	61¾
4	Bush Term 4s 52	42¼	42	42¼
3	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	69¾	69¾	69¾
6	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	103⅞	103½	103½
1	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	105	104⅜	105
1	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	106½	106½	106½
11	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Crane Co 3½s'51	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Crown Cork 4½s'42	105	105	105
3	Crown Cork 4s'50	103	103	103
6	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	103⅜	103¼	105¼
3	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	103	103	103
3	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	30	29	29
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	D & R G 4s'36	60¼	60	60
15	D & R G West 5s'55	83¾	83¾	83¾
		23¾	23¾	23¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	D & R G W5s'78 Asd	25½	25½	25½
2	Det Ed 4½s'61	109½	109½	109½
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	108½	108¼	108¼
1	Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	108	108	108
20	Erie rfg 5s'67	16	15⅝	16
4	Erie rfg 5s'75	16	15¾	15¾
19	Erie gen lien 4s'96	53¼	53¼	53¼
1	Erie cv 4s'53 D	24¼	24¼	24¼
6	FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	20	20	20
4	Fla E Cst 5s'74	106¼	106	106¼
2	Gen Mot Accpt 3¼'51	8	8	8
3	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	107	107	107
1	Goodrich 4¼s 56	69½	68½	68½
2	Goth Silk Ho 5s'46	105	105	105
2	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	91	91	91
3	Gt Nor 5s 73	99¾	99½	99½
7	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	90¼	90	90
13	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83½	83	83
4	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s61	83½	82¾	82¾
6	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	106	106	106
11	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	102	101⅝	101⅝
1	Gulf St Util 3½s 69	90	89½	89½
1	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	Housatonic 5s 37	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜
7	Hudson Coal 5s62A	47¼	47	47
7	Hud&Man rfg 5s57	35½	35	35
21	Hud&Man inc 5s57	36¾	36⅛	36⅛
4	Ill Bell Tel 3½s70B	13	12¾	13
3	Ill Cen 4s 52	111	111	111
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45⅝	45	45
11	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	47	47	47
15	IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	45	44	44
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	48¾	48¼	48¾
3	Ill Steel 4½s 40	44	44	44
8	Indus Rayon 4½s48	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Inland Stl 3¼s61	102¼	102	102¼
24	Interb R Tr 7s32ct	109	109	109
12	Interb R Tr 6s32	74½	74½	74½
3	Interb RTr rfg5s66ct	31⅝	31	31
22	Interb RTr rfg 5s66	74¾	74¾	74¾
2	Int Hydro El cv6s	75	74¼	74¼
1	Int Mer Mar 6s41	73	73	73
12	Int Paper 5s 55	72	72	72
1	Int Paper 5s 55 ct	99	98	98
13	Int T&T 4½s 52	103	103	103
25	Int T&T 5s 55	41½	40½	40½
3	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	45	43¼	43¼
5	KCFtS&M 4s 36	55	55	55
10	KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
8	K C South 5s 50	28½	28	28
6	K C Term 4s 60	66	66	66
1	Keith (B F) 6s 46	108½	108½	108½
1	Kings Co Elev 4s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	Koppers Co 4s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Lac Gas 4½s 53	89	89	89
7	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	48	48	48
1	Lac Gas 5s 39	48	48	48
11	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	87	86	86
4	Leh Coal&N 4½s 54C	36¼	35¾	36¼
1	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	53⅛	53	53
1	LehVal5½s 2003 asd	17½	17½	17½
17	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
6	Liggett & M 5s 51	130	130	130
10	Loews 3½s 46	106¼	106	106¼
5	Lone Star Gas 2½s 53	102¾	102⅜	102⅝
3	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	109¼	109	109
1	Louis & N 5s 2003 B	84¾	84¾	84¾
4	Louis & N un 4s 40	100	100	100
10	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Lou&N A K & C 4s55	87	87	87
2	Lou Gas El 3½s 66	82½	82½	82½
3	Maine Cen 4s 45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4	Manati Sug 4s 57	109	109	109
1	Manhat Ry 4s 90	80	80	80
12	Manhat Ry 4s 90ct	55	54¾	54¾
1	Marion St Shov 6s 47	40	40	40
1	Mead Corp 6s 45A	80½	80	80
12	Mich Cent Gas 4s 63	65	65	65
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	105¼	105¼	103¼
8	MSP&SSMar 5s 78	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
21	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	54	54	54
6	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	5¼	5	5
7	MK Tex 5s 62A	6	5¾	5
8	MK Tex pf 5s 67	18	17½	17½
1	MK T 4½s 78	7½	7½	7½
1	MKTex 1st 4s 90	15	15	15
1	MKTex 4s 62 B	29½	29½	29½
15	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	11¾	11¼	11¼
3	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	2	2	2
2	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	13¾	13½	13½
4	Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	13¾	13½	13½
7	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	13¾	13½	13½
5	MoPac 5s 81 I	71	71	71
97	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	207⅜	207⅜	207⅜
2	Mob&O Monty 5s 47	33	33	33
3	Mob & Oh 5s 38	28¼	28¼	28
34	Mob&O 4½s 77	109¾	109¾	109¾
17	Mon WPPSv 4½s 60	110½	110½	110½
3	MonWPPSv6s 65	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Mont Pow 3½s 66	41½	41	41
2	Mor&Essex 5s 55	37½	37	37
	Mor&Essex 4½s 55	47	47	46
9	Mor&Essex3½s 2000	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Morris ET&T 3¼s 63	48	47	47
53	Nassau El 4s 51	47¾	47	47
1	Nassau El 4s 51 ct	47	47	47
1	Nat Distill 3½s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	107	106¾	106¾
12	Nat Steel 3s '65	103	102¾	103
5	NEngT&T 5s 52	127¾	127¾	127¾
4	NJPow&L4½s'60	125¾	125¾	125¾
2	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	107¼	108	108
1	NO Tex&M 5s '35A	37	37	37
2	NY&Erie rfg 5s '83	29½	29½	29½
3	NYC rfg 5s 2013	109	109	109
38	NYC 4½s 2013 A	60	60	60
6	NYC cn 4s '98	53¾	52¼	52½
2	NYC tr 4½s '52	59½	59	59½
1	NYC La Sh 2½s '98	60½	60½	60½
10	NYCh&StL 6s '41	57½	57½	57½
7	NYCh&StL5½s'74A	82	82	82
27	NYCh&StL4½s'78	64	64	64
17	NYCh&StL4s '46	56	55	55
3	NYCt&StL3½s'47	82	82	82
37	NYConnRR4½s'53	83	83	83
17	NY Edis 3¼s 65	105½	105½	105½
3	NYLack&W 4½s'57A	109	109	109
15	NYNH&Hcv6s'48	59	59	59
7	NYNH&Hclt6s'40	19½	19	19
8	NYNH&H4½s'67	31	28½	28½
2	NYNH&Hcv3½s'56	19½	19¼	19¼
2	NYNH&H4s'56	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3	NYNH&Hcv3½s'56	17	16½	16½
2	NYO&Wrfg4s'92	15½	15½	15½
2	NY Rv 6s '58 st	53½	52¾	53¼
28	NYStenan½s'63	106¾	106¾	106¾
24	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
4	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	51¾	51½	51¾
1	Norf Sou 5s 61 vt	103¾	103½	103½
1	Norf Sou 5s 61A	12	12	12
6	Nor Am Co 4½s 61	13¼	12¾	13¼
54	Nor Pac 6s 2047	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
68	Nor Pac 4s 2047	106½	106½	106½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	55⅛	53⅞	53⅞
10	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	49½	49½	49½
10	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48¾	48¼	48½
1	Nor Pac 4s 97	45	44	44
1	Nor ac 3s 2047	66	65¾	66
66	Nor Pac 3s 1047 reg	40⅞	40¾	40⅞
2	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	35¾	35¾	35¾
1	Orio Ed 4s 65	109½	109½	109½
7	Ohio Ed 3½s 72	109	109	109
1	OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	106	106	106
1	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s 46	107½	107½	107½
13	Or Wash RR&N 4s 61	118½	118½	118½
30	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	105½	105¼	105½
		76	76	76

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109	108¾	108¾
2	Pac G & E 3¾s 61	112¼	112	112
1	Pac G&E 4s 64	112¾	112⅜	112⅜
1	Pac T&T 2¾s 66C	110¾	110¼	110¾
2	Panhandle EPL 4s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
20	Para Bway 3s 55ct	49½	49½	49¼
1	Pen Co 4s 63	102⅜	102⅜	103⅛
22	Pen P & L 4½s 74	108¾	108⅝	108½
13	Pen P & L 3½s 69	108⅞	108½	108½
11	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	102⅜	102	102⅝
6	Pen RR gen 4½s 81	88¼	87	87¼
2	Pen RR 4¾s 84 E	98⅜	98	98
2	Pen RR 3½s 70	97⅞	97½	97⅞
15	Pen RR 3½s 52	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	87	86½	86½
9	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	115½	115½	115½
4	Pere Marq 4½s '80	68½	67	67
1	PhilBald&W 4½s '77C	60¼	60¼	60¼
1	Phila Co 5s '67	107	107	107
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	106	106	106
6	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	111½	111½	111½
4	Philippine Ry 4s '37	3½	3½	3½
8	Phillips Pet 3s '48	6½	6¼	6½
7	PCC of SL 5s '70A	111	110¾	110¾
11	PCC & St L 4½s '77	108¼	108	108
5	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
15	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	98	98	98
34	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	44	44	44
10	Por Ore Ri A 6s 42st	81⅜	81	81
4	Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	60	59¾	59¾
49	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	60	59¼	59¼
1	Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	187⅛	184½	185⅝
2	Purity Bak 5s '48	109½	109¼	109¼
1	Ready 4½s '97 A	103½	103½	103½
9	Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	74¼	74½	74½
3	Republic Steel 4½s'56	99¾	99¼	99¼
7	Republic Steel 4½s'56	94¾	94½	94½
1	Revere Cop&B 4½s'56	95¼	95	95
6	Richfield Oil 4s '52	100	100	100
2	Rio Gr Sol 4s '49	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Saguenay Pow 4½s '66	11	11	11
11	StLIM&S4sR&G '33	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
17	St L S F 5s '50B	61¼	61	61
9	St LSF 4½s '78	18	18	18
18	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	10⅜	10¼	10¼
8	StLSF4½s'78 ct st	10	10	10
8	St LSF 4s '50	10¼	10½	10½
1	St LSF 4s '50A ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	St LSW 5s '52	12	12	12
2	St LSW 2nd 4s '89	27⅝	27⅝	27¾
5	SA&A Pass 4s '43	59¼	58¼	58¼
5	Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¼	8¼	8¼
3	Sea A L 4s '45 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
4	Sea A L 4s '50 st	14¾	14¾	14¾
41	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5⅝	5½	5⅝
8	Sea A L rfg 4s '59 ct	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜
8	Shell Un 2½s '54	95⅞	95⅜	95⅞
1	Skelly Oil 4s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Socony-Vac 3s '64	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	So Bell T&T 3s '79	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	So Cal Pow 4s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
48	So Kraft 4½s '46	99¼	98⅞	99
9	Sou Pac 4½s '68	104⅜	104	104½
4	Sou Pac 4½s '81	48⅛	48	48⅛
37	So Pac 4½s '69	47¼	46¾	46¾
2	So Pac rfg 4s '55	47⅛	46⅝	47
21	So Pac clt 4s '49	64	63½	63½
2	So Pac 3¾s '46	46	45¼	45¼
15	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	55¼	55	55½
1	So Pac SP 4s '50	50½	50	50
10	South Ry 6½s '56	79	79	79
4	South Ry gen 6s '56	83¼	82	82
7	South Ry cn 5s '94	78¾	78	78
26	South Ry gen 4s '56	88¼	88¼	88¼
14	So Ry 4s St L '51	60	59¾	59¾
19	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	70½	70⅛	70⅛
14	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	105¼	105¼	105⅜
59	Studebaker cv 6s '45	105½	105¼	105½
6	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	102¼	102	102½
8	TTT & Co St L 4s 53	105½	105½	105½
5	Tex Corp 3s '65	108½	108½	108½
1	Tex & N Orls 5s 43	107¼	107	107¼
5	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	55	55	55
5	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	71¼	71¼	71¼
9	Third Ave 4s 60	52½	51½	51½
2	Tri Continent 5s 53	107	107	107
2	Union Oil Cal 6s 42			
		112 9-32	112 9-32	112 9-32
15	Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102½	102½	102½
1	Un Pac 5s 2008	114¾	114¾	114¾
11	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113¾	113¾	113¾
6	Un Pac 1st 4s 47 reg	112½	112½	112½
5	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¾	107¼	107¼
4	Un Cig-Wt Stk 5s52	98	97¾	98
2	Unit Drug 5s 53	66	65½	65½
10	US Steel 3¼s 48	106½	106¼	106½
2	Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	92	92	92
2	Utah L&T Trac 5s 44	102	102	102
1	Utah P&L 5 s'47	103¼	103¼	103¼
17	Util P&L 5s 59	89¼	89¼	89¼
1	Vanadium 5s 41	89	89	89
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	103½	103½	103½
11	Wabash 1st 5s 39	108½	108½	108½
2	Wabash 5s 75 B	40	39¼	39⅝
9	Wabash 4½s 78C	8	8	8
35	Wash Ry L 3½s 67	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Westn Md 5½s 77A	90	90	90
1	Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	84¼	84½	84½
1	Westn Pac 5s '46 ctf	17½	17½	17½
10	Western Un 5s '51	71½	71	71
3	Western Un 5s '60	68¼	68¼	68¼
8	Wilkes B & E 5s '42	66	66	66
1	Wilson & Co 4s '55	12½	12½	12½
1	Wis Cen 4s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Youngst Sh&T 5s '48	106	106	106
8	Young S&T cv 4s '48	107½	107½	107½

Foreign Bonds

10	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	13¼	13¼	13¼
13	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	81⅞	81½	81⅞
23	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	81⅞	81½	81⅞
36	Argentine 4½s '48	88½	88½	88½
	Argentine 4½s '71	95	95	95
3	Australia 5½s '55	86	85½	86
2	Australia 4½s '56	85¾	85½	85½
2	Brazil 8s '41	80¼	80¼	80¾
31	Brazil 6½s '26-57	18½	18¼	18½
11	Bmn 4½s 43¾s '77	14¾	14¾	14¾
		60	59¾	60
23	Canada 4s '60	106	105¾	105¾
6	Canada 3¼s '61	101	100¾	100¾
1	ChinMtgBk 6s '61 asd	12	12	12
8	Chile 6s '61 asd	13	13	13
1	Chile 6

Nation Is Ridden by Bureaus, Taft Says, That Bar Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12—There are "too many bureaus" in Washington, and their attendant increase in regulation over business and industry is slowing up a return to prosperity and employment, in the opinion of Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, Presidential aspirant.

Senator Taft, after an address before a large meeting of businessmen, industrialists and bankers, held under the auspices of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce last night, left here today with the observation that these were the outstanding national problems and recommended as the only solution for economic rehabilitation and release of "restraint" on business and the absorption of 9,000,000 idle workers into private industry.

"The small businessman has been discouraged by regulation and taxation to such a point that he would rather go into a steady position than continue his enterprise, Senator Taft declared.

Among corrections the Government should make, Senator Taft declared, was establishment of a new Labor Relations Board.

"Under the proceedings of the present Board," he said, "there is the greatest perversion of justice this Nation has ever seen. Nobody can act as prosecutor and at the same time act fairly as the judge."

Senator Taft came out strongly for the separation of the prosecuting and judicial functions of the Board, and called for repeal, or at least revision, of the pay roll tax, describing it "as poor a tax as any of the long list of taxes because all employers are trying to figure out a way to get rid of their employees."

Devoting a portion of his talk to the neutrality question, Senator Taft said he was disappointed with President Roosevelt's annual Message to Congress.

"He never used the word 'neutrality,'" he recalled. "He did mention that we could rest assured there would be 'no military involvement.' As far as we can see, we won't be sending masses of soldiers into the European war, but failure of the President to mention 'neutrality' leaves the way open to involve us in that conflict through economic involvements."

He urged development of taxation that will encourage business, declaring it was necessary that an incentive be given men to go into business. Enterprises are "falling by the wayside" every day, he held, because "the Government has seen fit to take away the profits." The Government "should be stopped from going any further in its competition with industry," he declared.

Domestic issues rather than foreign questions were seen by Senator Taft as the chief factors in the presidential campaign.

Trade Treaties Assailed

(Continued from Page 1)

how they could obtain a test of it in court.

The Californian pressed for a "yes or no" answer to the question, "Do you regard the Trade Agreement Act as the sole authority to the State Department for the negotiation of these agreements?"

Mr. Hull ultimately answered, "We rely on all the authority given by the Constitution, by the Federal laws and the Supreme Court decisions. I do not consider it necessary to cast off any of the authority we have from any source."

This reference to the general treaty-making power of the executive branch of the Government caused it to be asked whether the Secretary would fall back upon attempting to negotiate reciprocal trade concessions in the form of treaties, subject to the requirement of ratification by two-thirds of the Senate, if the Trade Agreements Act lapsed.

Senate Ratification

He disavowed any usefulness in that procedure, and his reply was taken as an answer to those who would attack Senate ratification as a condition to further extension of the Trade Agreements Act. He recounted the efforts of President McKinley to negotiate reciprocal tariff treaties and the failure of that Administration to obtain ratification of a pact with France in four years.

No such agreement containing any consequential cuts in trade barriers could ever be ratified under the two-thirds rule, he declared, because the lobbying and filibustering influence of even a small specially interested group could prevent it.

He reiterated at every opportunity that the only alternative to the present program is a return to the old log-rolling methods of Congressional tariff making which he said had been discredited long ago and which would, at this juncture, only plunge the whole world farther into the tendency toward autarchy and authoritarianism. He quoted a passage from a speech by Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, now a critic of the program, denouncing the iniquities of tariff log-rolling a few years ago.

Presses for Answers

Mr. Gearhart pressed specifically for answers as to where the State Department obtained authority to bind, as he declared, future actions of Congress by placing certain articles on the American free list, or to supersede an earlier treaty ratified by the Senate, as he asserted had been done in the Colombian agreement. He also demanded to know what would be the attitude of the State Department toward an amendment to the act providing a method of obtaining a test case of its constitutionality in the Federal Courts.

"If the opposition does not know how to get a case into court on this question," replied Mr. Hull, "I do not see that it is our business to help them. I feel sure that if anyone can show wherein he is actually injured by one of these trade agreements, the courts will grant him a hearing."

Representative Frank H. Buck (D) of California said there had been such a case entertained in the Federal courts with reference to importation of pineapples, and dismissed for lack of proof of specific damage.

Mr. Gearhart insisted the constitutionality of the trade agreements program had never been tested, due to legal obstacles, and that it was the duty of Congress to give every citizen his day in court.

Bilateral Treaties

Mr. Woodruff, in connection with his question on bilateral trade agreements, quoted information to the effect that in 1935 there existed 290 of these pacts from which the United States did not benefit. He asked the Secretary to have the State Department furnish a current list. This apparently was connected with one line of argument in which it is proposed to do away with the most-favored-nation clause by which concessions which the United States makes to one Nation are "generalized" to all countries that accord similar equality of treatment to the United States.

Mr. Hull said the trouble with these bilateral agreements is that they destroy the triangular trade which is most important in foreign commerce, and he asserted that for every dollar lost by this generalization of benefits the United States has gained $8 or $9 in return.

Political Issue

Recognition of the fact that the reciprocal trade agreements program will be a major issue in the 1940 presidential campaign, and a challange to fight it out along that line developed as yesterday's hearing continued into the afternoon.

It appeared in an exchange between the Secretary and Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, who were for a long time fellow-members of the Committee.

"If you are elected President next November," said Mr. Treadway smilingly, "we will admit that the trade agreement program is better than the old Smoot-Hawley method you have been condemning."

A moment earlier, Mr. Treadway, a veteran protectionist and foe of the trade agreements, had declared, "you have the statistics but we have the actual facts."

Nonpartisan Plea

Secretary Hull appealed to the committee to lay aside partisanship in the consideration of the program and to view it not only as an endeavor to enlarge American foreign trade but also as a contribution to world peace. He argued that military conflicts are largely the outgrowth of economic wars, and that something must be done to turn back the trend of autarchy and extreme economic nationalism if it is not to end in world anarchy.

"I feel the most profound concern over the international situation," he said. "We need all the wisdom we can get, and I appeal to our friends, regardless of locality or alignment, to give us all the co-operation they can in a spirit of mutual concession and compromise."

Hearing Delves Into 'Temple' Plan For Open Shops

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12 (AP)—Inquiry into open shop activities of employer groups in Los Angeles—a historic open shop stronghold—was resumed today in the United States Senate Civil Liberties Committee hearing.

Testimony and evidence introduced yesterday disclosed that an "open shop labor temple" operated by the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers' Association was credited in Association literature with having "placed thousands of open shop workers," many of whom "formerly carried union cards."

Manager Len O. Gunn of the "temple" testified a printed notice saying it maintained "open shop American principles" had been displayed at the hall until subpoenaed for this hearing.

Cromwell Sees Big Job to Do

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—James H. R. Cromwell, new Minister to Canada, will fly to his post in 10 days convinced that he has work of great significance and responsibility cut out for him.

In an interview at the State Department today the economist and friend of President Roosevelt set forth these reasons for his belief:

"First," he said, "Canada is at war, and her position as belligerent will give rise to many problems.

"Second, she is our neighbor to the north, and our relations with her under the Neutrality Act will call for constant study.

"Third, Canada is becoming a great manufacturing depot for the British Empire during the war. This is especially true in aviation.

"Fourth, Canada is our second largest customer and we are Canada's largest customer."

The Senate confirmed Mr. Cromwell's nomination yesterday, and he wants to be in Ottawa on Jan. 22 and present his credentials before the opening of Parliament Jan. 25. The Cromwells will live in a comfortable new minister's residence owned by the United States Government.

Canada, to Mr. Cromwell, is "becoming the heart of the British Empire."

He admitted he had not had any training in diplomacy, but hoped his attention to public affairs would stand him in good stead.

He said he did not expect to play any considerable role in the negotiations now going on between the two governments for a treaty to develop the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Waterway and Power Project. These will be conducted in Washington.

"However," he added, "I shall expect to keep in close touch with Canadian opinion on the negotiations and report developments in Ottawa to the State Department."

He said he had not seen President Roosevelt or Secretary Hull since his appointment, but hoped to before leaving for Ottawa.

Buy British Urged

MONTREAL (AP)—M. W. Wilson, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, called Jan. 11 for British Empire solidarity in economics.

Addressing the annual meeting of the bank's shareholders, he said: "We should buy the maximum amount of goods from Great Britain and France, thereby making funds available for purchases of wheat and war supplies in Canada by the Allies, leaving the gold and foreign exchange reserves of Great Britain for use as a last resort."

Thre new directors were elected. They are R. B. Bennett of London, George A. Dobbie of Galt, Ont., and Harold Crabtree of Montreal, who is also a director of Adams Paper Company, Wells River, Vt.

Huge Throng Sees 'Convict Parade'

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Gubernatorial candidate James H. Morrison's "convict parade" on broad Canal Street Jan. 11 blocked downtown traffic for two hours and drew a mardi gras-like crowd of 100,000. The greatest political throng in the history of Louisiana saw its leading State politicians caricatured in convict stripes.

U. S. Shipping Seen At Gain Over 1914

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission told Congress Jan. 12 that the general picture of the American merchant marine is far more satisfactory than it was in 1914, despite disturbing factors growing out of the war in Europe.

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454 MAIN STREET

Stock Taking Sale
Visit the store for many seasonal markdowns
THE JONES STORES
Malden Melrose

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 — 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY — Star Bundle 17 lbs.—$2.00
Everything, Including Shirts Washed and Ironed
Phone for service today—STON. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

93 Maple Street Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
May We Serve You?

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
January White Sale Now On!
Wamsutta Supercale Sheets and Cases
Cannon Sheets and Cases and Towels

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Shraffi's Candies
Dinner

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor.
Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Phone 1849
Prompt Delivery

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Can Buy
New or Used
With Confidence From
FROST MOTORS, Inc.
OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
390 Washington St. Newton North 6525

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

FROM 1831 TO 1940
A MORTGAGE BANK
MAY WE HELP YOU?
Newton Savings Bank
"THE PLACE FOR MY SAVINGS"

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

MOVING STORING
Cen. New. 4830 1200 Walnut St.

PITTSFIELD

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
of Men's, Women's and Children Shoes Now going on.
190 NORTH STREET

UPHOLSTERING
Draperies, Slip Covers and Cabinet Work on Modern and Antique Furniture.
ARTHUR ROHMAN
P. O. Box 25 Lenox Rd. Dial 5289

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
126 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

10-Tube Silvertone Radio
$49.95—Delivered
$5.00 Down—$5.00 Month
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0036

Quality Canned Foods for Delicious Winter Meals
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Curtain Bargains
Many odd pairs at Reduced Prices this month
BATCHELDER'S
83 East St. Opp. Court House

Throughout January
REMODELING SALE
Worthwhile Specials in all departments
HOLDEN & STONE CO.
A Store of Specialty Shops

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

Dorothy Benham

Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
MILLINERY
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave. Malden, 147 Pleasant St. Waltham, 433 Moody St.

DURAND'S
CHOCOLATE SHOPS
Delicious Fresh Candies
Ice Cream and Sodas
13 Beale St. Wollaston

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

Open a No Minimum Balance Checking Acct.
Checks 7½c
GRANITE Trust Company Quincy
Member F. D. I. C.

CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
DeSoto-Plymouth Distributor
SALES—SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
68 Washington Street Gra 4730

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, INC.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

BIG 18 lbs. WASH 77c
And for 67c more all heavy pieces ironed. It costs less than home washing if you figure all your expenses.
OLD COLONY
Launderers—Cleaners Pres. 5000

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES for the home
25 HAVEN ST. TEL. READING 1340

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
New Line of
Chocolates 39c lb.
18 different kinds our own make

BOOTHBY'S
The store where friends meet friends
After Christmas *Sale*
Many bargains too numerous to mention
434 Main St. Wakefield

SALEM

January Millinery Sale
SMART HATS
at Greatly Reduced Prices
Gertrude Metcalfe
29 NORTH STREET, SALEM

SHARON

From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 2191

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
BEATRICE'S GREENHOUSES
630 SO. MAIN ST. Tel. 776
SHARON, MASS.

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

SOMERVILLE

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park St. Som. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10-12 a. m.—5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Evenings by Appointment
Personality Beauty Shop
BEAUTY CULTURE in all its branches
81 Holland St. Somerset 6354

Say "THANK YOU" with Flowers
Marky's Flower Shop
Bouquets—Corsages
Somerville Theatre Bldg. Davis Sq. Pres. 0755

CENTRAL LAUNDRY CO.
Quality Service, Satisfaction Guaranteed
$50,000 of Latest Equipment Just Installed
MODERATE PRICES
Telephone Kirkland 7075-6

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
8 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
782 STATE STREET

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

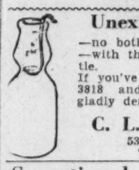
Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WATERTOWN



Unexpected Guests!
—no bother or extra expenses —with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

Sensational Food Savings
3 BIG DOLLAR DAYS
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Jan. 11, 12, 13
★ Star Market Co.
24 Mount Auburn St. Mid. 8600

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINTER-PROOFING—"Bumper to Bumper!"
Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street Wel. 1276

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WINTHROP

Daily
Always on Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS · FURRIERS
Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 1000

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
Automatic Heating
Coal Stokers
Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL ST. 3-7281

SALE!
Unusual Savings, Fine Quality
WOOLENS—$1.35 yd.
Values to $2.50
SLOCUM'S
470 MAIN ST. SECOND FLOOR

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

FURS RENOVATED, REMODELED
Dressmaking, Madame de Labertauche.
54 Bradshaw Road Phone Watford 5114

HAIRDRESSERS

MAISON DEANE, 35 Western Street, Brighton—World's best permanent waving system; no electricity; beautiful tight curls. Tel. Hove 2136

ORGANS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—2 manual pneumatic pipe organ, now building; 14 stops; lead 300; £250 inclusive. Particulars, HAYTER, Letchworth.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Sussex — Students of music, art or languages and other guests received by well-known musician in her lovely home by the sea (reception area) where they can have happy home life while studying in an artistic atmosphere. MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., 15 De la Warr Rd.

"BOBLIECA," Nutley Drive, Goring, Worthing, Sussex. Lady would like to receive paying guests in modern house. Good cooking, comfortable home. Terms moderate. Phone MRS. G., Goring 42219.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road

POST VACANT

CAPABLE, experienced housekeeper-secretary for ladies' college, Windsor; delightful post and conditions; easy contact London. Write fully Box W-1241, BCM/CSM, London.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, book-keeper, visiting secretary; MSS.; duplicating; private tuition; temporary typists supplied. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BATH

COAL *of all kinds Tel. 2448*
For Glorious Fires and Clean Grates
THE BATH COAL CO.
Pearson, 17; Argyle St., Bath

GEOFFREY TYNDALE'S BOOKSHOP
BOOKS, CALENDARS
22, Milsom St., BATH (Over Gould's)

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

MERRITT & TRURAN
BOOTMAKERS and REPAIRERS
All Work Done on the Premises
35 SACKVILLE ROAD TEL. BEXHILL 1884

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 351

J. W. D. BURGESS
FAMILY GROCERS
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Local Fruit and Vegetables Fresh Daily
Orders Collected and Goods Delivered to all parts of town and district
TOWN HALL SQUARE Phone Bexhill 120

Longley's
DRAPERS
Noted for Household Linens and Blankets
Devonshire Rd. Ph. Bexhill 390

J. Arscott Ltd.
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS
Light Luncheons Afternoon Teas
45-47 St. Leonards Road Tel. 408
51-53 Devonshire Road Tel. 405

BIRMINGHAM

TEL. EDG. 0213
JANE HARTON Ltd.
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
3 Cropthorne Court, Five Ways, Edgbaston
Clients assured of every attention

EDGAR TURNER
Photographer
Developing, Printing, Enlarging
Expert Amateur Service
1, Barnsley Rd. Edgbaston 17
TEL. BEARWOOD 2015

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Rackhams
BIRMINGHAM
Tel. Cen. 5727 32 Gt. Western Arcade

ASHMORES
Owner Mrs. Marsh
GOOD SHOES
All Prices
BAGS SLIPPERS STOCKINGS

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
CAL. 2628
Designs
575 Moseley Road, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

Anderson & McAuley
LTD.
HOUSEHOLD LINEN, DOWN QUILTS, BLANKETS, FANCY LINEN, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND LINGERIE
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

Wilsons Ltd.
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

P. W. SENIOR
GENERAL IRONMONGER
181 Seabourne Road, West Southbourne
Phone: Southbourne 513
Wakeleys Hop Manure
Garden Requisites
Carter's Tested Seeds

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents Booksellers, Stationers Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888 3889

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BRIGHTON and HOVE

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshment
Light Vegetarian Luncheons.
Teas.
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

Strodonia
TOOTH PASTE
1/- and 6d
Refreshing and Cleansing
Strode Cash & Penfold
8 addresses in Bristol

A. E. FINCH
Electrical Engineer and Contractor
ELECTRICAL WORK of All Kinds
Advice and Estimates Free
Colston Yard Colston Street, Bristol 1.

BROMLEY

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone RAVensbourne 2762

Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 4167
W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. and V. E. King)
THE BROADWAY
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

CAMBERLEY

W. G. PAICE SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Twice Daily

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. LTD
CAMBRIDGE 1286
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

CHELTENHAM

DIAMOND LAUNDRY
"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

BRUNNER'S
New Café
LUNCHEONS TEAS
CONTINENTAL CAKES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
23 and 25 Clarence Street
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

Cavendish House LIMITED
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

Fine Selection of
COOKED MEATS
Pies, York Hams, Etc., Etc.
The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.
Promenade Pittville Street
Phone Dairy 3093 Creamery 2535
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

CROWBOROUGH

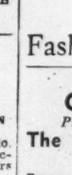
CARR & CO.
2 BROADWAY
Groceries and Provision Merchants
TEL. 62

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Hockey & Brimacombe
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS

For the Nationally-Advertised Items in this paper.
Heinz Food Products

ECONOMY
Our 2/3 per doz. service
Franco-British Laundry
20a, South End, Croydon
A MODERN FAMILY LAUNDRY



Our Reputation
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street
CROYDON, ENGLAND

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

The Old House Café

Delicious meals in a XVIth Century Building
Elevenses, Luncheons, Teas, Home Made Cakes
NOW OPEN UNTIL 9 p. m.
Church St., Godalming

HARDINGS
(The Shop With the Flowers)
Guildford's Ladies' Wear Specialists. Gowns, Coats, Knitwear, Corsets
175-6 High St. Phone 644

ENGLAND

HARROW

The Gingerbread House

9e College Road Harrow
Phone Harrow 1780
"The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character, Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

HARROW—NORTH

FLORISTS
Fancy Bowls
Choice Blossoms
Bouquets and High Quality Work of all kinds artistically designed
SHADBOLT & SON
(Proprietors North Harrow Nurseries Ltd.)
3b College Road, Harrow. Tel. Har.: 2926

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

LEWIS HYLAND & CO.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
Competent Service
Agent for Burberry Coats
Queens Road and London Road
Tel. 1068 Tel. 1070

T. J. AUSTIN & SONS, Ltd.
15 London Road, St. Leonards

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
and at Bexhill

IPSWICH

FASHIONS MENSWEAR
Forder & Son Ltd.
LINENS FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING
RINGS
CROYDON & SONS
50 and 52 Tavern Street, Ipswich
Telephone 4116

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
SALE
Now Proceeding
Everything
Genuinely
Reduced
Tel. Kingston 3181 (five lines)

BUSH BROS.
FAMILY GROCERS
FOR
HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS
PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION
DELIVERIES IN KINGSTON, MALDEN and NORBITON
156 LONDON RD., KINGSTON
TELEPHONE KINGSTON 2414

PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S SURBITON LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE 1181 HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR DRY CLEANING

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- 150 DEPARTMENTS
- PRESENT STAFF OVER 2000
- A NON-COMBINE STORE
- A MAGNIFICENT ESCALATOR HALL

KINgston 1001

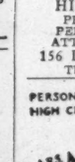
OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

PAIGNTON

The Perfect Sugar Spray



A slight pressure on Knob releases the sugar. Silver plated, beautifully finished—10/6
Mortimer Ricks
PAIGNTON

ELLIS & SON
Ironmongers—Plumbers
Gas Fitters
4 Palace Avenue, Paignton
TEL. 5424

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Redford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

TROULANS LTD.
97 Treville Street, Plymouth
See our selection of
MAGNIFYING GLASSES
BAROMETERS, BINOCULARS
OPERA GLASSES, Etc.
Phone 3500 (Also TORQUAY and EXETER)

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Over 60 Depts.
Fashions Furnishings
42 YOUR SERVICE
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
Rest and Writing Rooms Library
Golf School Restaurant Servants'
Arrange and Travel Bureau
Handleys of Southsea Phone 2241

JOHN DYERS
60 DEPARTMENTS OF FASHIONS, FURNISHING AND MAN'S SHOP
KINGS ROAD
Tel. SOUTHSEA 2222

RICHMOND and District

Head Office and Bottling Dairies, Princes Street, Richmond. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN BARNES PUTNEY and EALING
Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
Local Farm PETERSHAM
PRODUCERS of CERTIFIED MILK FROM GUERNSEY COWS

VISITING RICHMOND?
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· Daily Features Page ·

In Lighter Vein

Helpmate

He: "I don't see why this tandem should seem so hard to pedal."

She: "Well, the only thing I don't like, dear, is the way these foot rests keep moving up and down."—Wall Street Journal.

Cornered

"Why does Biggs, the confirmed bachelor, seem so crestfallen?"

"He was out dining with a young lady, when she spotted a gentleman friend at a near-by table."

"What's wrong with that?"

"Biggs said, 'Let's have him join us.'"

"Yes, go on."

"The young lady quickly replied, 'This is so sudden, dear; that's our minister.'"

Definite

"Where shall we meet?"

"Anywhere you like."

"At what time?"

"Whenever it suits you."

"Very well—but be punctual!"—Schweizer Illustrierte Zeitung.

Mr. Webster at Home

"Say, Dad, what is a statistician?"

"He's a man who goes to the aid of figures when they can't lie by themselves, my son."

Early News

A schoolteacher relates that he was informed by a pupil recently that the phrase "Biblical times" was a reference to an early Jewish newspaper!—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The Financier

"Why are you sobbing, my little man?"

"My pa's a millionaire philanthropist."

"Well, well! That's nothing to cry about, is it?"

"It isn't, isn't it? He's just promised to give me $5 to spend provided I raise a similar amount."

Keeping Posted

"I understand that Mrs. Jones is quite well informed. To what does she attribute her success?"

"To the fact that her house servants have been employed by most of all the other families in town."

Where Would You Find—

1. The Vistula River?
2. The Blue Grass State?
3. Two separate republics on one island?
4. The oldest college in the United States?
5. The lowest point of land below sea level?
6. The Continental Divide?
7. The Louvre?
8. The largest grain market in the British Empire?
9. The first landing place of the Pilgrims in America?
10. A sampan?

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

Facts and Figures — H. E. T.

THE VANISHING AMERICAN INDIANS
HAVE STOPPED VANISHING—
DURING 1939 THEY MADE THE LARGEST PROPORTIONAL GAIN OF ALL RACIAL GROUPS
FINLAND STANDS HIGH IN LITERACY—99 OUT OF 100 CAN READ AND WRITE
ACCORDING TO THE A.A.A. THE PET PEEVES OF MOTORISTS ARE "ROAD HOGGING" "CARELESS PEDESTRIANS" "CUTTING IN" "NO PLACE TO PARK" "BACK SEAT DRIVING"

—?Write Your Own Caption?—

Monitor Camera Club from Alma Clauson, Roundup, Mont.

Readers are invited to submit titles for this picture; and on Jan. 26, the best 10, together with names of senders, will be published on this page. Captions should not exceed seven words, and should be addressed to the Daily Features Editor. (Incidentally, the cat is eating corn on the cob.)

Vocations

Grabeteria

During a recent trip across the continent, we noticed many novel forms of eating-places. In Salt Lake City there was an especially enterprising one, called the Grabeteria.

Located in a small space on one of the main downtown thoroughfares, the establishment consisted of a long counter and several shelves and cases. Sandwich materials of all kinds, breads, fruits, and sweets were displayed; and the business men, who were thronging the place at the noon hour, were selecting and preparing their own lunches. This enabled them to have a varied and tasty lunch with less expenditure than otherwise and in less time of waiting for orders to be given and filled.

In spite of the informality, orderliness was evident. The idea had obviously made a great appeal and been profitable for the owner.—Eloise P. H., Los Angeles.

Daily Quotation

TIME has power only over the hours, none over the heart.—ANON.

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

The following are the five best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on Dec. 29. Incidentally, there is ample evidence of unanimity of thought up in Wisconsin.

"Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before"

Mrs. C. Burtnett, Fox Lake, Wis.
Mrs. J. T. Christopherson, Silver City, N. M.
Mrs. Hazel E. Elmerson, Fox Lake, Wis.
Mrs. Myrtle Drew Farr, Miami, Fla.
Anna Gamble, Fox Lake, Wis.
Mary E. Haynes, Fox Lake, Wis.
Mrs. Isabella Hotchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.
Mrs. William Knoop, Fox Lake, Wis.
Mrs. Arther Litscher, Fox Lake, Wis.
Arther Kenneth Litscher, Fox Lake, Wis.
Delavan B. Marshall, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. L. B. Mason, Fox Lake, Wis.
Mrs. Colby Porter, Fox Lake, Wis.
Kathleen Starnes, Coral Gables, Fla.
Mrs. Mary E. Winters, Anaheim, Calif.
Mrs. E. S. Elliott, Fox Lake, Wis.
Mrs. Howard B. Heald, Canton, Ill.
Mrs. E. I. Rohrschneider, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Marine Kibitzers"

P. B. Wisson, Rochester, N. Y.

"Docked in the Cradle of the Deep"

Kathleen Starnes, Coral Gables, Fla.

"Peering at the Pier"

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.

"Dory's Day Is Done"

Regina Pursglove, Los Angeles, Calif.

Party Fun

Barnyard

The hostess prepares small square cards, numbering them from 1 to 10—each card containing one number. And there must be enough cards for each player to have 10 (or more) cards.

Each set of cards is completely shuffled and distributed. Players are seated in a circle and each player notifies the other of the animal he chooses to imitate; he will bark like a dog; meow like a cat; cackle like a chicken; and so on.

Each player takes a turn at lifting the top card of his pack to one side. As soon as he sees a matching card on another's pack he must quickly make the noise of the other player's animal before his opponent can come back with him. If he succeeds, he gets the other's cards; if not, the opponent gets his cards and the game goes on until someone has won all the cards.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

A Verse for Today . . .

Continue in prayer, and watch in the same with thanksgiving.—COL. 4:2.

Sunbonnet Sue

Doing Dishes

Little daughter, doing dishes,
Think of water—
It is so gleaming clear, so green,
Child, remember it has seen
Meadows, and has run between
Ferns and roots of trees;
It has ministered to these.
Sing, dear, at your work,
Be proud!
The old dishpan holds a cloud,
Holds a snowbank from a mountain!
Turn a faucet,
You've a fountain!
You have rivers, you have oceans
Come to serve your whims, your notions.
And your fingers, dear, are fishes,
See them dart among the dishes!
There are flowers in the suds—
Forget-me-nots, crabapple buds.
What more could a maiden ask
Of a task
Little daughter, doing dishes,
Think of water!
—Ethel Romig Fuller, "Kitchen Sonnets (and Lyrics of Domesticity)."

Remain Calm

One is truly great when he can live with those who are unjust and not interfere nor criticize. We should cultivate indifference toward conditions we cannot remedy. We have a definite part to play in the grand symphony of life and it will require all our time and attention to keep in tune.—Edith Marie Raymond.

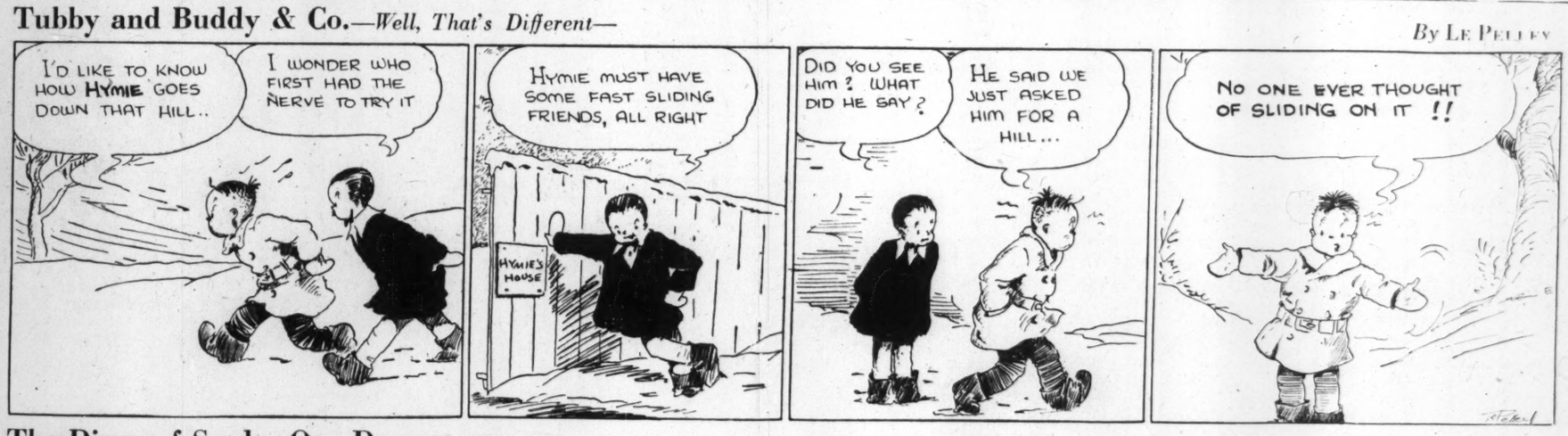
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The most important river in what was once Poland; 630 miles in length, it empties into the Gulf of Danzig.
2. Kentucky.
3. The Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti on the island of Hispaniola in the West Indies.
4. Harvard, founded 1636.
5. The Dead Sea in Palestine is 1,290 feet below sea level.
6. The Continental Divide is a watershed in the Rocky Mountains, from which the drainage is either easterly into the Atlantic, or westerly into the Pacific.
7. A famous museum in Paris, France.
8. Winnipeg, Canada.
9. Provincetown, Massachusetts, Nov. 11, 1620.
10. China, for it is a flat-bottomed river boat used there.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Well, That's Different—*

By LE PELLEY

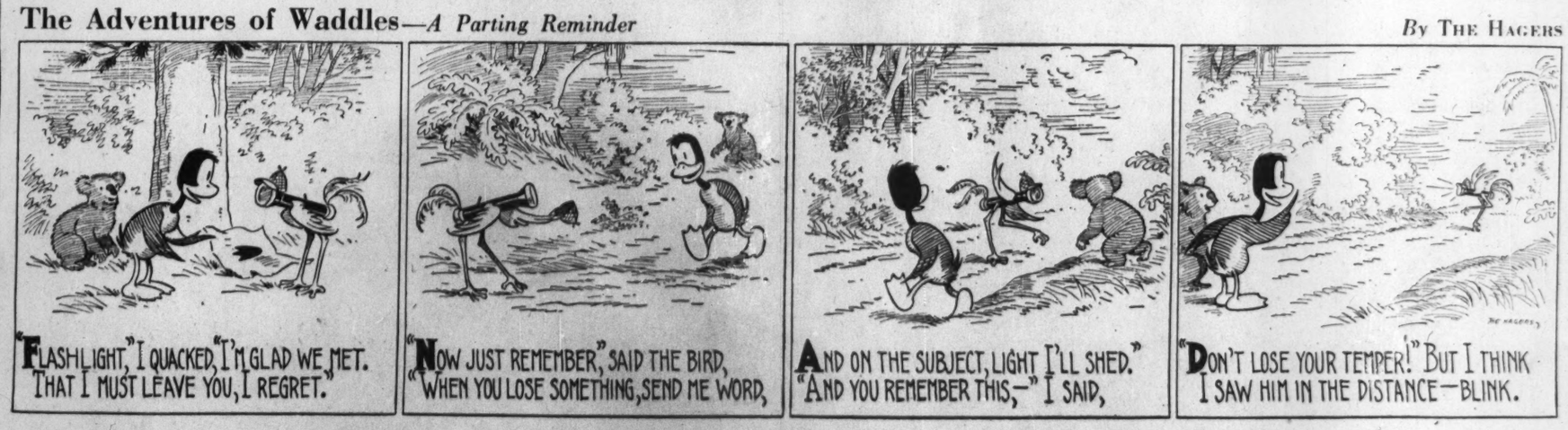

I'D LIKE TO KNOW HOW HYMIE GOES DOWN THAT HILL..
I WONDER WHO FIRST HAD THE NERVE TO TRY IT
HYMIE MUST HAVE SOME FAST SLIDING FRIENDS, ALL RIGHT
HYMIE'S HOUSE
DID YOU SEE HIM? WHAT DID HE SAY?
HE SAID WE JUST ASKED HIM FOR A HILL...
NO ONE EVER THOUGHT OF SLIDING ON IT !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Thank You—*

Joan's Uncle Bill came to visit while I was there today—
He's a jolly fellow and when he saw Betty Anne he picked her up and tossed her in the air! She seemed to like it, too—
But I wouldn't—
No Sir-e-e-e!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Parting Reminder*

By THE HAGERS


"FLASHLIGHT," I QUACKED, "I'M GLAD WE MET. THAT I MUST LEAVE YOU, I REGRET."
"NOW JUST REMEMBER," SAID THE BIRD, "WHEN YOU LOSE SOMETHING, SEND ME WORD,
AND ON THE SUBJECT, LIGHT I'LL SHED." "AND YOU REMEMBER THIS,—" I SAID,
"DON'T LOSE YOUR TEMPER!" BUT I THINK I SAW HIM IN THE DISTANCE—BLINK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward Economic Freedom

Congressional hearings on the reciprocal trade agreements—how prosaic and unexciting this news from Washington sounds beside the exploits of British bombers and Finnish ski patrols! But let's look a little deeper. A struggle to see whether in a world moving daily toward regimentation and economic warfare a hopeful experiment in freer enterprise and economic disarmament can survive—that is really what's happening in Washington.

We shall hear much about Congress being deprived of constitutional rights by executive lawmaking in the Hull trade agreements—despite the fact that since 1810 Congress has repeatedly delegated authority to alter tariffs to the President, and the Supreme Court has repeatedly approved. We shall hear complaints from various producers and sections of the country who feel that trade agreements have opened the door to competition which injures them—and these complaints deserve full consideration. We shall hear that in a world at war or devoted to barter it is folly to try to go back to old-style trade—and this question needs factual study. But actually it is competition which is opposed. The Hull trade agreements have almost restored the amount of competition permitted by the American tariff wall prior to 1930 when the Hawley-Smoot bill added an extra row of bricks.

Even this careful clipping of tariffs has caused dissatisfaction among various producers—cattle men, lumber men, oil and copper interests, some farmers and others who feel that foreign competition has hurt them or fear that it will. These groups have political power in many States. By combining they can bring great pressure for a change of direction. It was said at one time that the sugar beet growers had thirty-four votes in the United States Senate, although beet growing was a minor affair in many of the seventeen States where it existed.

If enough interests are touched they may be able to throw out the Hull policy of careful, gradual lowering of tariffs; they may return the United States to a policy of raising tariffs, even to the protection of inefficient producers and the raising of prices for all consumers. And it is possible that this question of tariffs, which has been a contributing cause of several wars, will become a major campaign issue of 1940. So that this entirely proper Congressional check-up of the results of the trade agreements made since 1934 represents also a struggle to reverse the whole direction of American commercial policy.

Many other activities of the Roosevelt Administration have run contrary to the Hull program. Restriction of production, closer regulation of business, wage and price fixing, depreciation of the dollar, export subsidies—all have been in the direction of less economic freedom. Indeed, much of the trend of all industrial countries is in the direction of economic nationalism and regimentation. The Hull policy has been a hopeful effort in the opposite direction. In the Nation's consideration of the hearings now going on, that fact should be a basic guide.

At Opportunity's Door

Shortly before Christmas, Parker Watkins was listening to Banks Kennedy play the organ that Wanamaker's had lent to the Pennsylvania Station, when Mr. Kennedy asked Mr. Watkins why he didn't sing a number. Mr. Watkins obliged. And he kept right on obliging, at noon and night, before audiences which finally numbered several thousand persons.

A Negro, Mr. Watkins sang not only spirituals but also arias, modern tunes, popular classics, and religious songs. He led others in singing too. One night, Alex S. Crooks mistook Mr. Watkins' voice for the voice of his son, Richard, who sings at the Metropolitan. By the time the engagement ended on Wednesday evening (January 10), Mr. Watkins collected—besides several hatfuls of change—introductions to radio stations, film companies, and talent agents. It looks like steady work again for this one-time tenor soloist of the Hall Johnson Choir, who has been out of work since a period with the WPA.

Not because his experience solves the unemployment problem or leads the way to equal opportunity for all, but because he sang at the Pennsylvania Station for the love of singing and before he knew that anything might come of it, we felt better for having read about Parker Watkins. And we thought you might, too.

Twelfth-Night Carols

What to do with them is a question. A once-festive wreath does not fittingly crown a trash can, and Christmas trees are miscast when cast into the ash truck, a vacant lot or on the city dump. After their contribution to holiday happiness and hopefulness, they deserve a less ignominious fate. Many a householder has thought so, but residents of Rochester, New York, decided to do something about it.

Gathering five thousand discarded Christmas trees to high Cobbs Hill, Rochesterians made a merry Twelfth Night ceremony of burning them in a big community bonfire. Both the trees and the season went out in a blaze of glory as Girl Scouts sang carols.

Here is one solution to a perennial problem. But even with the question of what to do with the tree answered, where is the genius who will suggest how to remember next December where the ornaments were put when the tree was shorn of its tinselled glory?

Aid—for Everybody

The King of Sweden's pledge of aid to Finland underscores a fact that all Sweden has recognized ever since Russia first began to exert pressure on its small neighbor. Finland is fighting a war in which other nations have a stake. All Scandinavia would be jeopardized by the neo-Czarist policy of Joseph Stalin had not Finland been willing to stand alone for interests which it knew to be shared by others but the immediate defense of which was vital to the Finns.

Something more compelling than sympathy underlies all such pledges as King Gustaf has now made. National self-interest is involved. But it is based on conceptions which have room for the self-interest of others also. These are conceptions of decency in international relations, of the right of the small to exist alongside the big.

Involved also are more limited conceptions of national interest. Italian aid to Finland is given partly in the hope that the Finns will keep the Russians busy in the north and thus prevent their pushing southward. The United States' aid to Finland reflects admiration for a plucky nation, and a growing American appreciation of the values which are being assaulted by violent expansionism on three world fronts. But in this aid, too, appears the element of enlightened self-interest—of recognition of an American stake in the outcome of struggles in which other countries are placed on the first line of defense.

The Russian attack on Finland clarified issues which to some had not been too clear. Finland's resistance has helped to clarify for many nations their own interests in world order. Violence will not found this order. But the kind of thinking which today largely motivates aid to Finland will ultimately establish it above assault.

Politics and the Debt

By the familiar device of quoting figures, former Governor Hurley has attempted to heap ridicule upon Governor Saltonstall's debt retirement record. Unless Mr. Hurley's claims are closely scrutinized, some may find it easy to believe that the present Chief Executive has accomplished little toward debt reduction and cost cutting.

While the former Governor contends he and his two Democratic predecessors in eight years made debt-reduction payments totaling $150,000,000, to which he compared disparagingly Mr. Saltonstall's two-year reduction of more than $18,000,000, it is evident that Mr. Hurley has confused two different debt situations.

Mr. Saltonstall's debt payment claims are based upon his reduction in the direct debt alone. Mr. Hurley's claims include the contingent debt. The direct debt is made up of loans floated by the State for all the 351 cities and towns and financed through the State budget, as for instance the hurricane bond issue of 1938. The contingent debt, on the other hand, is that for which the credit of the Commonwealth has been used for the benefit of certain municipalities, mainly 43 Greater Boston communities. These debt charges are actually paid by these cities and towns through assessment. The payments are never reflected in the State budget.

During Mr. Hurley's gubernatorial regime, he, like his successor, based his debt retirement claims on the direct debt. Actually, during the eight-year Democratic reign, the direct debt increased approximately $40,000,000.

The whole controversy indicates the need for caution in criticism, even among politicians.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Prayer for Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Anne Morrow Lindbergh's "Prayer for Peace" as contained in the Reader's Digest for January has seemed to me a real prayer in these times and a deeply moving one. I have not read a more convincingly written appeal, or one expressed with more restraint and sanity, and withal so heartfelt.

It surely is the duty of Americans, as she urges, to encourage "a patient, persistent, long-range attitude toward peace, without too many qualifications before a truce is begun. . . . Not a peace built on bitter humiliation on one side and bitter arrogance on the other; but on a mutual desire for welfare." And that last—"a mutual desire for welfare"—should be the motivating force of any peace plan that it is hoped to make lasting. Humanity in the aggregate is usually reasonable if dealt with in moderation and sincerity, but there must be sincerity and regard for the opposite point of view in this peace arrangement and a conspicuous absence of that course of action that in Europe has long operated under the much abused word—diplomacy.

If the women throughout America will co-operate to start some actual movement toward a just and enduring peace, they will indeed be benefactors of the human race. There is no greater patent of nobility we American women can attain.

(Miss) ETHEL L. NEWMAN

Dunedin, Fla.

Relief Aid for China

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some of your readers undoubtedly will be interested in knowing about the Church Committee for China Relief, the official agency of the united Protestant Churches of America, which is conducting a million dollar national drive throughout the United States. Over $200,000 has already been collected throughout the country. The campaign closes June 1, 1940.

In the handling of the funds, the Church Committee serves China and its people by providing relief along constructive and permanent lines, in both free and occupied China. The funds are used for relief alone, not even for sustaining the missionaries who administer the funds. After the tragic bombing of Chungking last May, 40,000 homeless people were aided by the use of the funds from the Church Committee for China Relief.

In view of the fact that the Chinese people sent $200,000 to help save American sufferers of the Ohio and Mississippi River floods during 1936 and 1937, it seems only fit that America should reciprocate now that China is being devastated by war, famine and pestilence. American Christians have united officially to save and restore 100,000 lives in China. One dollar will save a life for a month; $12 for a year. If any of your readers would like to join in this great humanitarian cause, will they kindly communicate with me at the Boston Headquarters, 14 Beacon Street, Room 201, Boston, Massachusetts.

(REV.) CLAUDE A. BUTTERFIELD

Representative for the Eastern Massachusetts area of the Church Committee for China Relief.

Protests and Performance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Prof. J. Worm-Muller of Oslo recently wrote: "It is up to us neutral nations to make clear our own position in the face of right and wrong, instead of indulging in cowardly impartial aloofness."

Since the Allies are fighting the world's battle for freedom versus slavery, there should be no neutrals.

The fate of Poland is tantamount to the fate of the cultural progress of our period. Its progress accords with the future of civilization, its definite destruction would mean the victory of modern military barbarism in Europe and the world.

The United States' declaration that no matter what happened, whether the Allies went down or not, they would keep out of war, has been unfortunate. United States protests to Hitler and Stalin have no weight because they are recognized as words only; witness Stalin's snubbing of President Roosevelt in regard to Finland. The threat to dispatch the powerful United States fleet to bombard Vladivostok is what would meet the case, not protests.

L. KIDD

Edinburgh

Wants to Help

More Letters From the Country

(A twelve-year-old London girl evacuated with the rest of her school on September 1st continues her letters home to her mother.)

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND

Dear Motherkin:

What do you think? Mr. Sawyer is giving us a shilling a week pocket money! He says he would like to do it while he can, as long as things are still all right; in other words, it is a secret between us girls and him. He is slightly henpecked—I think that is the best way to describe it—but he is really awfully decent. He plays snooker sometimes, and has done a great deal for the good of various things in the town. Mrs. Sawyer is very religious, though I am not yet sure in what way. Anyway, she thinks all men are sinners. She has given us two or three religious talks already. Once she started when we were having tea and went on for 1¼ hours after tea. Amy, the cook, said she thought we had gone to sleep!

We are quite welcome here and we can't change our places anyway, because you have to have a most marvelous and really proper excuse to do that, and we all get on well together; so it is all right.

Everyone is so kind, always wanting to do things to help somehow, and so many funny things are forever being said. Mr. Sawyer gave us a copy of Punch the other day and we laughed most of the evening.

* * *

Dear Mother:

My things go to the laundry now and they do look so lovely when they come back. They are being done at half price. The Head wangled that because we are evacuees. Please, when are you going to send me my shilling and sixpence that you said you would? Mr. Sawyer has not given us our shilling any more. He just forgot it and so nothing has happened. Some more girls from London have arrived.

If you come down, and I do so hope you will be able to, please bring my Guide tie and badge, also the little French book about Madame Souris that my teacher lent to me in the holidays. It will be lovely to have my violin. Is the cardigan finished yet?

Sara and Hans have both been moved to a new billet about five minutes from here. Hans sleeps in the bath room but they are very happy and Sara says the lady is so kind to them. I have seen her. She asked us to a sing-song and tea at her house last Sunday afternoon. She is a jolly person and we had such fun. So, we are still bearing up even though it is all so different from life at home.

* * *

Dearest Mother:

Oh, I was so glad to see you when you came on Sunday! Thank you so much for making the tedious-brief-pins-and-needles-hot-and-cold journey to the Cathedral City of Chichester. It was so nice and comforting to see your smiling face again and to hear all about Stephen and Daddy. You must have had ever such an exciting time getting home in the blackout. Anyway, I'm glad your bus had a good driver and that you didn't knock any lamp posts down.

Thank you for your letter that came this morning and the postal order. I have bought a two-shilling book of stamps as I have a fearful lot of letters to write. Also, if the other girls want a stamp they can get one from me now. The cardigan fits beautifully and is so warm and cozy. The new socks are a great joy as my other ones had got so full of holes that I couldn't do anything with them.

I think often of London and our little home, but it is always the real London—not the one empty of people; and it is always our real home with the lights streaming out on the street to welcome whoever might be passing, not the one all dark and shuttered with you in it all alone. I think of us all sitting around the fire in the study, you sewing, Daddy and Stephen reading perhaps, and some beautiful music coming over the radio.

Yes, Mummy dear, I will remember all the things you tell me to and I am trying as best I can. It is very hard sometimes but we'll bear up. I think I must stop now. Good-bye, Mummy dearest. God bless you.

SUSAN

* * *

MADISON, NEW JERSEY

My Dear Susan:

Several weeks ago, when your first letters were published in The Christian Science Monitor, you asked your mother to write an "Auntyish sort of letter" to Sara and Hans, and immediately I knew I wanted to write an "Auntyish" sort of letter to you!

Perhaps you do not know it, but you have crept unobtrusively into the hearts of thousands of Americans these past few weeks. Probably you represent, for Monitor readers, the sum total of British boys and girls who have been evacuated and are doing in their big, brave way the best they can to be true and loyal to what their country feels is best for them at this crucial time, and for this genuine patriotism and love of country, home, and traditions, we love you.

We are not standing shoulder to shoulder with you in the battle line, but we are standing heart to heart with all of you, and praying that all peoples will come to recognize the Government of divine Love. We know that all differences of opinion could be wiped out if everyone understood God as Principle, but until the world sees this and demonstrates it, we must keep our chins up and our faces bright to meet the demands of the moment.

I know you will share what you care to share of this letter with Sara and Hans, so please give them my love, too, and tell them I would love to have letters from them if they write English. I am sure we are all being brought closer through these war trials, and no doubt the years will show that they have not been without good results. Perhaps, through being away from home, you are all getting a higher sense of home, a deeper appreciation of what constitutes home, what holds it together, and what prospers it. No doubt, you will all be better homemakers because of the experience, and this is helpful to your country, too, because a country is really only as strong as its home life; it is dependent on its home foundations for safety and growth more than upon its armies, when we consider home in the right light!

Goodbye for this time, Susan—and Hans and Sara.

AUNT ELLA

Unlabored Musings

5.—*The Advantage of Not Being a Gossip*

Who does not in his heart dislike gossip? Naturally so, for there is no sense in wasting time on what is generally unkind and practically never true. Is it lack of imagination or sheer mental inanition that makes people indulge it? Perhaps they do it because they have come to expect but little quarter from society and so have learned to give none in return. But this business of retaliation has nothing to do with the Golden Rule, and one can only indulge it at the expense of one's conscience. Hamlet's famous soliloquy contains the line, "Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all," but it isn't conscience that makes the coward. What he means to say is that cowardice is the result of disobeying that inflexible inward monitor which men call conscience.

Conscience warns us that to lend one's thinking to that which one knows to be a false and unreal estimate of one's neighbor is to enter a tainted atmosphere, and that to prey upon the sanctity of a neighbor's reputation, by carelessly misinterpreting and belittling even his best actions, is to incur penalties from which, if one could foresee them, one would naturally shrink. One such penalty might be that of attaching to oneself the reputation of being a purveyor of gossip, and of becoming deprived of the confidence that more than anything else raises one in the esteem of one's fellows.

"Therefore 'tis meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be seduced?"

Nobility of mind does not indulge in gossip, and naturally will not consort with those who do, lest in so doing it lose its nobility.

It is right that we prize the good esteem of our fellow-men, and it is right that this esteem be based on the evidence that one affords of the higher qualities of the mind—kindliness, generosity, integrity of purpose, active and unselfish pursuit of that which is good. Never was there greater need of kindliness in the world than there is today, and everywhere are those who are longing for the opportunity, not only to experience the goodwill of others, but to give expression to goodwill on their own part. When so much that is false and unreal is demanding recognition, and too often receiving it, it is not so easy to feel and express goodwill, but surely that is the time for seeking every opportunity of manifesting goodwill oneself and of just doing good for its own sake without expectation of reward. If the suggestion presents itself that for one reason or another this opportunity is not to be found, the first thing to do is to ask oneself, "How am I thinking about my neighbor?" (No need to reiterate the question, "Who is my neighbor?" That question has been answered for all time.)

To think in a kindly and constructive way about one's neighbor is to have one's inward ear attuned to the prompting of conscience and to be doing good for its own sake. While doing good to your neighbor in this way, you are yourself taking a step towards that nobility which is right on the verge of heaven. Thus conscience doth make heroes of us all.

It is easy to see that individual refusal to join in gossip must in time lessen the total amount of gossip, and thus men and women will in time come to regard each other with clear and steadfast eye, and march forward in the business of life with firm step unafraid for their reputation and confident in their mutual respect. In this way, too, much evil vapor and poison gas will be stifled or dissipated.

CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

Your Job and Your Future

By Prof. Wilbur I. Gooch

From an address on vocational guidance delivered for the Boston University Radio Institute

In looking for a job, as well as in planning a life career, the essential thing is to know what you can do. It sounds simple but it isn't. You probably know how much you weigh, how tall you are, the color of your hair. You know these things because they are readily determined, easily measured. But have you within your makeup the possibilities for writing, teaching, engineering, the law, or do your potentialities lie in other directions: mechanics, clerical work, dancing, acting, business?

Do you really know? Probably not. You may have some general ideas about your abilities and your aptitudes or potentialities, but the average individual has made little attempt to canvass his vocational possibilities in a comprehensive or thorough manner. And yet that is precisely what you must do unless you are willing to leave your vocational life largely to chance.

Suggesting that you should analyze your vocational potentialities is simpler than suggesting how to do it. The difficulty is a real one. While it is simple to measure some of your physical attributes, it is exceedingly difficult to measure many of your mental and emotional qualities. Undoubtedly you would be willing to make some attempt in that direction, if the need were really pressing. Let us examine the need. . . .

* * *

Two years ago one of the Nation's leading manufacturers of men's jewelry confessed something akin to despair over an employment problem. Jewelry styles and designs change rapidly and usually the slightest change requires some new apparatus and tools in manufacturing. New apparatus and new tools require toolmakers, toolmakers who sometimes become masters of their trade only after ten years of training and service. But, asked this company, how can we tell a potentially first-class toolmaker before he has actually developed into one? Sometimes we hire a young man who "looks good" only to find after six weeks, six months, a year and even two years that our guess was unfortunate, the young man would never become a high-class toolmaker. We trained him during this period at a substantial loss, hoping later to find him an asset to our company and so recoup. The failures are many, the process is costly.

Similarly the head of a Rhode Island machine tool company states that it costs him $500 to select and train an average employee. Much of this sum is ineffective because it is spent on those who will never become successful employees of that or any similar industry.

And so it is over the Nation, in store, office, factory, classroom, hospital, wherever some degree of specialization is required, money is spent, during an initial training period, on the fit and the unfit alike. Small wonder that employers say there are always positions open for the "right man."

* * *

In the manufacture of certain novelties there is a process called swedging. This consists of heating small strips or squares of amberol (similar to celluloid, but noninflammable) and by a dextrous twist forcing them through a form, thus imparting the shape of the form to the amberol: stars, rosebuds, leaves, and the like. Recently when the output of a large number of girls was checked under precisely the same conditions it was found that the most skillful produced more than double that of the least effective workers.

In the hand-weaving industry an English study illustrates this difference in human capacities. It was found that some weavers maintained a rate of 130 picks per minute while others, equally experienced, working on the same cloth could average no more than 62 picks per minute. The former required only 146 hours to weave a piece of cloth for which the latter took 318 hours. Another example from the textile industry indicates that in specking, removing dark hairs and other impurities from finished white flannel cloth, production in one plant was found to range from approximately one yard per hour for the poorest specker to approximately three per hour for the best.

The taxicab industry furnishes evidence from another field. It was found in one large company that there were drivers doing a gross annual business of $6,000 in comparison with the gross business of $3,000 recorded by the least competent drivers. The proprietors had little to explain the superior fitness reflected by the larger earnings.

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Furthermore, differences in interest and attitude are just as real and just as important occupationally as differences in ability. Some persons enjoy working with and thinking in terms of abstract ideas and symbols, including numerical data, while others cannot comprehend symbolisms, or, if they can, find such work unendurable even for a few minutes. One man is never so happy as when taking apart or assembling some complicated mechanism, while another would touch such a machine only under the greatest compulsion. Some people like routine in their work, the same thing in the same way day after day, whereas other people are irked by sameness and thrive on constant change. To some, selling things is fascinating and challenging; to others it is something to be avoided, something of last resort.

Many of these indications, bits of information and data alone seem unimportant, and of little value, but when taken in the aggregate they begin to give some insight into vocational aptitudes and interests. Important among these indications of vocational potentialities are records of achievements, of interests and perhaps of comparative failure in school; work exploration, and objective tests which have vocational prognostic values.

Mirror of World Opinion

Currency Revision in Missouri

Please, dear subscriber, do not bring in any more tomatoes to trade for subscriptions. We have a winter's supply of tomato juice, tomato catsup and canned tomatoes. We're still trading subscriptions for eats—but we're adding tomatoes to the barred list along with sorghum.—*Linn County* (Missouri) *News.*